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BULGARIAN MBFR REPRESENTATIVE CRITICIZES WESTERN PROPOSALS

AU241023 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Mar 80 p 7 AU

[Ivan Petrov report: "Decisively in Defense Disarmament"]

[Text] Vienna, 20 March--Limiting and stopping the arms race, decreasing the parameters of the military confrontation and decisively heading toward disarmament--these things are salvation for Europe. This thought expressed on 11 February 1980 by Comrade Todor Zhivkov was the basis of a speech by Lyubomir Shopov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the Vienna talks, who was the only speaker at today's 232d plenary meeting.

As is already known, at the end of last year the Western participants introduced to the Vienna talks a so-called "package" of proposals consisting of two parts: In the first part the Western partners propose that the USSR cut 30,000 people from its military personnel and the United States--13,000. This is all concerning the personnel decrease. There are no concrete guarantees on decreasing the armies of the other West European countries and Canada, and there is not a word about decreasing arms, air forces and nuclear weapons. The second part of the "package" deals with the so-called "parallel measures" or "confidence-strengthening measures." If they were to be accepted in the form proposed by the West, a great part of the territory of the USSR and the other socialist countries, including Bulgaria, would be placed under NATO threat.

At the press conference after the plenary meeting, it was revealed that in his speech, Lyubomir Shopov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation, had criticized the elements included in the Western proposals of 20 December 1979 as being unacceptable for the socialist countries.

He stressed that the basic goal of the Vienna talks is to reach a real limitation of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe, while the Western participants in their 20 December 1979 proposals, especially in the second part dealing with the "parallel measures," are striving to sideline the concrete and agreed matter of the talks as clearly defined in 1973. Lyubomir Shopov stressed that the socialist countries do not oppose in general "the parallel measures," but they insist first of all on measures connected with limiting troops and armaments.

In conclusion, Lyubomir Shopov stressed that the security interests of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and other indirect participants, as well as Europe's healthy climate of confidence, will best be guaranteed if all direct participants in the talks limit their troops and arms on a mutual and equal basis.

CSSR DELEGATE AT GENEVA TALKS STRESSES COMMITMENT TO DISARMAMENT

LD252056 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Geneva--There is practically no issue in the disarmament talks in the settlement of which the socialist countries would not participate, Czechoslovak representative Pavel Lukes said at the plenary session of the Disarmament Committee on Tuesday.

He recalled the principled stand of the Warsaw Treaty countries, which in 1978 put forward a peace program calling for a halt to the arms race and transition to disarmament. The document was further worked out at the talks of Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers in Budapest and Berlin in 1979. The final document of the Tenth Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly on Disarmament includes a number of principles asserted by the socialist countries.

These countries are ready to participate in the drafting of a general disarmament program, the Czechoslovak representative stated. He stressed the usefulness of making use in this of the declaration of disarmament, adopted by the 34th session of the U.N. General Assembly on the basis of a Czechoslovak proposal.

GDR COMMENTARY ON POSSIBILITY OF CONTINUING DETENTE

LD260854 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Albert Reisz commentary]

[Text] Growing concern over whether the slide from detente toward the cold war can be halted at all (?appears) only too understandable and justified. Every presidential speech in the United States is bound to increase this concern. The question is: Is there still a chance for detente and disarmament? Yes, there clearly is. The socialist countries have made offers, very specific [word indistinct] offers. Edward Gierek's speech has been the subject of much, and sensible, comment in the West. Yesterday Politburo member Andrey Kirilenko, who is leading the CPSU delegation to the MSZMP congress, recalled that the Soviet Union has not only taken important disarmament initiatives but is prepared to consider the position of the other side attentively--on the basis of equality and equal security, to be sure. The communique on the talks between Foreign Ministers Gromyko and Chnoupek expresses an analogous idea. The USSR and CSSR are prepared to continue or resume multilateral and bilateral negotiations on limiting the arms race and disarmament, including negotiations on medium-range missiles, provided NATO's missile decision is annuled or its implementation officially suspended.

This rider is important. For the Warsaw Pact states cannot be expected to simply acquiesce in the disturbance of the military balance decided upon in Brussels, as if nothing had happened. For, prominent Western politicians concur, you can only disarm if an equilibrium exists. The NATO countries had been told most clearly before they made their missile decision that the socialist countries would not idly watch the deployment in Western Europe of additional nuclear weapons targeted on socialist countries. I advisedly say additional weapons, for they are the subject of the Brussels missile decision.

So what is the purpose of the complaint recently heard from the most prominent source in the FRG, that the Soviet Union is not putting out any signals? Can there be any clearer signal than a statement of the terms on which one is prepared to negotiate? But perhaps these signals are not wanted. Perhaps one would rather see the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries adopt an attitude which impairs the chance of negotiations, if only to justify one's missile decision ex post facto. Indeed, that is one of the reasons for the great stir caused by Herbert Wehner's interview in the FRG, because he clearly stated for the first time that Soviet armaments are defensive. He said something else, too. He said something to the effect that Afghanistan could not justify the [words indistinct] escalation. For some, that is tantamount to high treason, if only because it shows that one need not necessarily share our view of the nature of Soviet military aid in order to reject what the United States is doing, allegedly on account of Afghanistan: attempting to wreck detente.

(?It) began long before Afghanistan, with NATO's long-term arms program and the Brussels missiles decision. Closer analysis will show that these attempts began immediately after Helsinki, as much as 4 years ago. That is what worries Herbert Wehner and others, too. Their concern is shared by Count Baudissin, Giscard d'Estaing, Kennan, the Dutch churches and so on. It is the [word indistinct] of people who support NATO and differ from us on Afghanistan and many other issues. We can be sure they would talk and act very differently if the West were really threatened as Western public opinion is to be persuaded it is.

ATA NOTES CRISIS, PROBLEMS IN HUNGARIAN ECONOMY

AU281009 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 28 Mar 80 AU

["Acknowledgement of the Crisis That Has the Hungarian Economy in Its Grip"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 28 (ATA)--Revisionist Hungary is witnessing the aftermath of the crisis with each passing day. Many branches of the industry work below the productive capacity, the yields of agricultural crops, the cereals included, is three per cent below the level of the previous year. A new price rise was reported in the country in January. For several special goods items the prices amounted to 90 per cent. The Hungarian officials admitted of late that the real wage of the working people has dropped by 1.5 per cent.

In front of this undeniable reality, the chieftain of the Budapest revisionist clique, Kadar, in his report "on the situation at home" delivered at the 12th congress of the Hungarian revisionist party, was forced to give a gloomy reflection of the difficult economic situation. In this country where the capitalist laws of the profit operate forcefully, according to Kadar's assertions "the national income and the standard of living of the broad working masses have marked a perceptible fall". With reference to the perspective, [as received] he stressed that in this direction "we will continue to be facing difficulties". The national income will keep falling and together with it the standard of living of broad working masses will mark further fall. According to calculations it is expected that the income per capita of the population in the coming five years will record a drop by 3 per cent, as against five years ago, whereas social consumption will drop by 6 per cent.

In these conditions inflation, which now marks 14 per cent, is expected to puff up and remain one of the most disturbing problems of the country's economy. In continuation of his assertions, the chieftain of the revisionist clique emphasized that the bolstering of prices will continue. He again appealed to the broad masses of the people to further tighten their belt, hence to ever more maintain on their shoulders not only the oppression and exploitation of the local bourgeoisie but also that of their bosses, the Soviet social-imperialists.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HYDROLOGY CONCLUDES IN TIRANA

AU261138 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 26 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Tirana, March 26 (ATA)--The national conference of hydrotechny, organised by the Tirana University in cooperation with the Academy of Sciences, the Ministry of construction and the Ministry of Agriculture successfully held its proceedings in Tirana. Attending were heroes of socialist labour, vanguard working people, working people of scientific-research institutions, pedagogues, engineers etc. Also attending were comrades Hekuran Isai, Spiro Koleka, Qirjako, Mihali, the Minister of Construction Rahman Hanku, the Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai, the Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami, the First Secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee Gaqo Nesho, the President of the Academy of Sciences Prof Aleks Buda etc.

The reports "the progress done in the studies and projects of hydropower stations in our country", "The progress done in the projects and construction of drainage and irrigation projects", "The application of the construction and assembly works in our hydropower stations", "The progress done in the studies for the evaluation of the water resources" as well as a number of papers were read out at the conference. The directives of the party, the decisions of its seventh congress and Comrade Enver Hoxha s teachings on the technical scientific revolution and for the solution of the problems laid down by the intensive development of the economy for today and the future, based on our own efforts, lay in the foundations of the proceedings of the conference.

DOCUMENTS SIGNED WITH NICARAGUAN OFFICIAL DELEGATION

AU271434 Sofia BTA in English 1400 GMT 27 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 27 (BTA)--The talks between the Bulgarian and Nicaraguan delegations ended here yesterday with the signing of 11 documents. This solid package of protocols and agreements laid the beginning of the contractual and legal basis of their cooperation.

The documents signed include: a cooperation plan between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Sandinist National Liberation Front, a cooperation plan between the ministries for foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Nicaragua, a cooperation protocol between the ministries of justice of the two countries. A cultural and scientific cooperation agreement and plan. Five agreements regulate the spheres of developing Bulgaro-Nicaraguan economic relations: Wood processing, leather industry, telecommunications, mining and geological prospecting and the food industry. In the field of agriculture, the two sides turn to developing ties in (?animal) breeding and the grain and fodder industry. Bulgaria will send her specialists to Nicaragua and will receive Nicaraguan students.

Delegation Departs

AU271100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 27 Mar 80 AU

[Text] The official and friendly visit of the Nicaraguan delegation of the Government of National Reconstruction and of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation has ended. The delegation had paid Bulgaria a visit at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee and the Bulgarian Government.

On 27 March the delegation departed from Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Dobri Dzhurov, and Dimitur Stanishev, members of the government and leaders of public and mass organizations.

YEMENI SOCIALIST DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER VISIT

AU290908 Sofia BTA in English 0851 GMT 28 Mar 80 AU

["Consolidation Cooperation"--BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 28 (BTA)--A delegation of the CC of the Yemeni Socialist Party was on a visit to Bulgaria, March 21 through 28 of this year, at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

During their stay here the representatives of the Yemeni Socialist Party were made familiar with some major matters of the organization and management of culture, with the activity of the committee for culture and the creators' unions. The delegation left for Aden today.

DOYNOV DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MSZMP CONGRESS

AU281108 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 28 Mar 80 AU

[Text] The delegation of the BCP returned from Budapest today. The delegation is headed by Ognyan Poynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary. It had participated in the work of the 12th MSZMP Congress at the invitation of the MSZMP. At Sofia airport the BCP delegation was welcomed by Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, and by high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES DEPARTING DPRK AMBASSADOR

AU271816 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 27 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, today received Pak Hyon-po, DPRK ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from the country.

Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, also attended the cordial and friendly talks.

FIRST DEPUTY CHAIRMAN TANCHEV MEETS WITH GREEK OFFICIALS

Discussion With Karamanlis

AU271038 Sofia BTA in English 0838 GMT 27 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Athens, March 27 (BTA corr)--Yesterday the Prime Minister of the Republic of Greece Konstandinos Karamanlis received Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian agrarian union and first vice president of the State Council of Bulgaria, who is here on a visit.

At the talks held here stress was laid on the fact that never before Bulgaro-Greek relations had played such a constructive role in the Balkans as they did now. They are an important stabilizing factor and contribute extremely to affirming the policy of lasting peace, cooperation and understanding among the Balkan peoples and countries. It was emphasized that of crucial importance for the development of these relations were the Bulgaro-Greek summit level meetings which had already become a tradition.

Mr Tanchev and Mr Karamanlis underlined again the necessity for further development and deepening of bilateral political and economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece.

Views were interchanged on topical international issues and the necessity for activating the efforts towards establishing the policy of detente, for consolidating peace and security in Europe and in the world was emphasized.

Further Meetings

AU272023 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 27 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and first deputy chairman of the State Council, who is visiting Greece, has met Athanasios Kanellopoulos, Greek minister of finance, and (Mikhailis Yeoryios), secretary general of the New Democracy ruling party. A satisfaction with the past development of Bulgarian-Greek relations was expressed and it was also emphasized that the (?Kirkira) meeting between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Konstandinos Karamanlis in spring 1979, opened further prospects for deepening and expanding the cooperation between the two countries in all spheres.

The great role of bilateral relations as a stabilizing factor on the Balkans was also stressed. The Bulgarian guest had also talks with Yeoryios Mavros, honorary chairman of the Democratic Center Union (EDHK) party, with Alexandros (Baltazis), one of the eminent leaders of the Greek cooperative movement, and with other Greek public figures, politicians and parliamentarians.

Petur Tanchev also met representatives of business circles in Greece.

BCP SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO EL SALVADOR CP

AU271959 Sofia BTA in English 1849 GMT 27 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 27 (BTA)--The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party has wired congratulations to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador on the 50th anniversary of the party.

"The Communist Party of El Salvador has always been in the fore ranks of the struggle for the liberation of the people of El Salvador from the imperialist dependence and reactionary dictatorship, in the struggle for independence and progressive development of El Salvador along the road to peace, democracy and social progress".

"The decisive actions of the antidictatorship and anti-imperialist forces of late, the actions of your party included, and the unity achieved between your party and other organizations of the popular resistance, will contribute to the deepening and furthering of the revolutionary process in the country, to the finding of a democratic way out of the deep national crisis", reads the telegram.

The Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party highly appreciates the contribution made by the Communist Party of El Salvador to the further strengthening of unity between the international communist and workers' movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Further on the telegram emphasizes the solidarity of the Bulgarian Communist Party with the heroic struggle of the Salvador communists and the willingness to expand the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal parties in the interests of the Bulgarian and the Salvador people, in the interests of the cause of peace, progress and socialism in the world.

KOOPERATIVNO SELO CITES SUCCESS OF AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM

AU271610 Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 27 Mar 80 AU

["Good Results in Agriculture"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 27 (BTA)--A year ago the BCP took a decision to introduce a new economic mechanism in agriculture, which is characterized by self-supporting.

Mr Vasil Tsanov, chairman of the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union, expresses his opinion in today's KOOPERATIVNO SELO that the new economic mechanism has confirmed its viability. This is shown not only by the production results obtained last year but also by the obvious change in the personnel's approach to solving the tasks in the agrarian branch.

The total branch output has grown by 7 percent as against 1978, and the net output by 14.6 percent. Profit has gone up considerably. The public labour efficiency has grown by 11.9 percent. 100 kg of more grain has been produced per capita of the population as compared to the preceeding years considerably greater quantities of milk, meat, eggs and other products have been purchased. The production of tobacco, beet, rice, soya and maize has marked a considerable rise. In certain counties the average maize yield has exceeded 7 thousand kg per hectare.

The new economic mechanism has proved its advantages in the food industry as well, which also belongs to the National Agro-Industrial Union. In that sector the total output has jumped by 7 percent as against 1978, and the profit by 25 percent. The best achievements have been scored in producing tobacco, in the dairy and meat industry and also grain and fodder.

In order to procure a closer connection between agriculture and research and development activity, engineering and development teams have been set up to see to the quicker transfer of the new scientific developments and to a greater practical orientation of research.

Mr Vasil Tsanov points out that this year the output of agriculture and the food industry will grow by 6.4 percent, and next year by 4.2 percent.

BRIEFS

AGRARIAN DELEGATION TO ITALY--A delegation of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU] left for Rome. The delegation is headed by Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council and secretary of the BNAU. At the invitation of the confederation of Italian farmers, the delegation will attend the forthcoming congress of the confederation. At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, as well as by secretaries and members of the BNAU permanent board, by high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and by other officials. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 17 Mar 80 AU]

BALKAN AIRLINE'S PLANNED FLIGHTS--Sofia, March 17 (BTA)--The longest air route of the Bulgarian Balkan Airlines is to be opened soon. The company's airplanes will fly Sofia-Karachi-Colombo-Singapore-Ho Chi Minh. There will be regular summer flights from Bourgas to Leningrad and Kiev, as well as from Varna to Leningrad, Kuwait, Athens and Stockholm, and from Sofia to Dresden. At home the company's helicopters will take the foreign tourists to various historical highlights and to the resort complexes, and at the request of their travel agencies to Istanbul, Salonika and Skoplje. The company is studying on the possibilities of opening bureaux in Tashkent, Odessa, Karachi, Colombo, Singapore, Barcelona, Osaka, Kuwait, Amman, Lusaka, Maputo and Lisbon in the 1980-1985 period. Balkan Airlines maintain contacts with more than 60 air companies and have agreements for air communications with 50 countries. The Bulgarian company flies its airplanes to 37 capitals and large cities in Europe, Asia and Africa. There are also charter and cargo flights to North and South America, the Far East and Japan. In the seventh five-year period the Balkan Airlines is expected to transport over 11.5 million passengers, two-thirds of whom will fly on the international lines, and some 70,000 tons of cargo. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1303 GMT 17 Mar 80 AU]

MEDICAL SYMPOSIUM WITH BRITISH--London, March 27 (BTA corr)--A one-week British-Bulgarian medical symposium was organized here with the assistance of the British Centre for Relations with the East European Countries. The delegation of Bulgarian researchers, led by Prof. Dr. Atanas Maleev, first deputy minister of public health, discussed some problems of immunology, virusology, combating cancer, hepatitis and other diseases with their colleagues from Britain. During the science sessions there have been reviewed interesting subjects on which researchers from Britain and Bulgaria worked, and views were interchanged on various matters of the combat for human health. The Bulgarian researchers were shown around some hospitals, research centres and institutes in London and Leeds. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1448 GMT 27 Mar 80 AU]

BCP GROUP TO FRG--At the invitation of the FRG Communist Party leadership a working group of the BCP Central Committee visited the FRG 17-23 March. The working group led by Elena Lagadinova, BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the Committee of Bulgarian Women, met local officials of the FRG Communist Party, as well as members of the FRG Democratic Women Movement. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 23 Mar 80 AU]

AFGHAN CP'S KESHTMAND HEADS VISITING DELEGATION

Arrival in Prague

LD271310 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] An Afghan delegation arrived in Prague today for an (?official) visit to Czechoslovakia. It is led by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council and government. At Ruzyne Airport the delegation was welcomed by Deputy Federal Premier Rudolf Rohlicek; Michal Stefanak, deputy director of the CPCZ Central Committee Department for International Affairs; and other personages.

Talks With Rohlicek

LD271830 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Talks started in Prague today between delegations of Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan. The delegations are led by Rudolf Rohlicek, CPCZ Central Committee member and federal deputy premier, and Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, Politburo member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the government.

The representatives of both countries exchanged information and experiences on the situations in Czechsolovakia and Afghanistan, on the fulfillment of political and economic tasks and on the future plans in specified spheres.

Comrade Rudolf Rohlicek expressed the full international solidarity of the Czechoslovak people with the efforts and struggle of the Afghan people for the completion of the national democratic antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution and for the implementation of the program of economic change in Afghanistan.

It was stressed that Czechoslovakia is bound to Afghanistan by friendly ties and growing cooperation in the fields of economy, culture and politics.

Today's talks in Prague between the two delegations concentrated primarily on prerequisites and opportunities for developing economic relations, particularly economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

The head of the Afghan delegation, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, warmly evaluated the internationalist stand of the Czechoslovak people and gave thanks for the support and help provided by Czechoslovakia to Afghanistan. He stressed that the traditional friendly ties between the two countries have further great prospects. A number of opportunities exist for developing and deepening economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan.

VISITING SOUTH AFRICAN CP CHAIRMAN DADOO GIVES INTERVIEW

LD271913 Prague CTK in English 2010 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Chairman of the South African Communist Party Yusuf Dadoo voiced confidence here on Wednesday that the "1980's will be another historic landmark in the struggle of the South African people for the destruction of racism and the apartheid struggle."

He told CETEKA in an interview that the victories of the people in Angola and Mozambique, and the Patriotic Front victory in Zimbabwe, were a "great inspiration" to the people of his country.

He described the development in Zimbabwe as a "great victory not only for the Zimbabwe people, but also for the people of southern Africa as a whole." It came as a "big shock to the racist regimes" in the south of the continent which are now "trying to find a way out for the survival of the white domination."

In South Africa, Premier Botha has called for a "national conference," but its aim is only how best to achieve this survival. It is to "confuse the people of South Africa and to gain credibility in the outside world for the regime, in the same way as the regime's "reforms and minor changes...which are just cosmetic and not fundamental." The reply of the people to the call for a national convention was clear: They want "no convention without the participation of the popular leaders, Nelson Mandela and others held in prison, and those who are now in exile."

Yusuf Dadoo noted that 1980 is the year of the 25th anniversary of the Freedom Charter, which lays down the principles of the democratic movement in South Africa. It is also the year of the 25th anniversary of the South African Congress of Trade Unions. The national liberation movement, the African National Congress of which the South African Communist Party is a part, have called 1980 the "Year of the Worker" and are launching a campaign to mobilize workers to step up the struggle for their rights and for their full participation in the whole struggle for national liberation.

The chairman noted that there is now "tremendous upsurge" in the progressive movement, directed against the apartheid system as well as against imperialist powers for which South Africa is a treasure trove. "People in Africa know that imperialist powers are on the continent not in the interest of these people, but in their own interest," he stressed.

He called on the world public to urge their governments to carry out complete isolation of the South African regime, as socialist countries have already done.

The South African Communist Party, the African National Congress and the whole national liberation movement "very deeply appreciate the assistance given by the socialist countries to our struggle. Without the assistance, and also without the assistance of progressive world opinion, we would not have advanced as far as we have."

Yusuf Dadoo, who arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, also appreciated the close relationship between the two parties and the fraternal assistance the party and Czechoslovakia are giving the struggle of his people.

HUSAK RECEIVES WARSAW PACT COMMANDER MARSHAL KULIKOV

LD271542 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the State Defense Council, received in Prague castle today Viktor Kulikov, supreme commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states and marshal of the Soviet Union, who is in Czechoslovakia on a brief working visit.

During the comradely and friendly meeting Marshal Viktor Kulikov conveyed to Comrade Gustav Husak cordial greetings from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The greetings were reciprocated by Comrade Gustav Husak.

Marshal Viktor Kulikov acquainted Gustav Husak with the work of the Allied Command of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces and with the implementation of the decisions taken at the recent meeting of defense ministers of this organization's member states. He said cooperation between the fraternal armies had deepened, and the combat readiness of commanders, staffs and troops had increased further.

Comrade Gustav Husak paid tribute to the contribution made by the armies of the Warsaw Pact member states toward the joint endeavor for peace, to their determination to protect the security of the socialist community countries, and to safeguard mankind from the threat of a new war. He emphasized that it was these very aims which the organization of the Warsaw Pact founded 25 years ago served.

In conclusion Gustav Husak thanked Marshal Kulikov for the cooperation and assistance given by the Allied Command of the Warsaw Pact Armed Forces to the Czechoslovak People's Army in raising the combat strength and the preparedness for the defense of socialism.

Today's meeting between Comrade Gustav Husak and Marshal Viktor Kulikov in Prague castle was attended by Minister of Defense Army General Martin Dzur and other personages.

HUSAK, AMBASSADOR DISCUSS CSSR-USSR RELATIONS

LD272323 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Cestmir Lovetinsky, Czechoslovakia's ambassador to the Soviet Union, in Prague today. The theme of the discussion was certain topical aspects of the cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES PAKISTAN'S HAQ ON NATIONAL DAY

AU261258 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[CTK report. "Telegram to Pakistan"]

[Text] Prague, 23 March--CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent a telegram of congratulations to Gen Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on his country's national day.

RUDE PRAVO DEFENDS MEDIA'S RIGHT TO CRITICIZE

AU261418 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "In the Interest of Better Results"]

[Excerpts] Criticism and self-criticism are among the key principles of the Leninist norms of work. They represent one of the significant instruments by means of which the party and society pave their way ahead, seek and find the best possible solutions, expose shortcomings and see to their remedy.

He will probably not find a party member or citizen holding socialist attitudes who would oppose the Leninist principle of criticism and self-criticism. However, a principle is meaningful only when it is applied in the party, social and individual life, when it is applied to man's work, and it is precisely there that the stumbling block is. Suddenly the principle begins to affect us directly--our work becomes the subject of a critical control that reveals its shortcomings and shows that our results could be better had our work been better. All people dislike such a confrontation. Some are directly afraid of it and some are directly afraid of it and some even apply all their leverage to prevent it.

However, it must be said that many people, possibly the absolute majority, are basically receptive to reasonable arguments, accept well-intended criticism as an aid in their own work and can draw lessons from it. And that is, in fact, the point of criticism--to expose shortcomings and to rectify them.

Yet some individuals are not capable of improving their work even after repeated criticism. We do not want to ascribe thick skins to them even though this could sometimes be the case. Let us rather seek the real causes of their failure to rectify the situation. One of the causes--or the cause--may be that they simply cannot cope with the tasks they are supposed to fulfill or master the offices they are supposed to responsibly perform. Conclusions and solutions are an integral part of criticism: If the solution consists in a cadre change, then it must be accepted as a normal, usual thing. That is precisely what happens in practice: Cadre changes take place for various reasons, despite the implementation of the principle of cadre stability. The two are not in contradiction. Dozens of people are being recalled from responsible posts either because of their systematic failure to fulfill tasks or even for violations of legal or moral norms.

The party organs and organizations, which create a favorable climate for criticism, exactingness and responsibility by their ideological and political activity, play a particularly important role in asserting criticism and self-criticism as one of the effective ways of exposing and correcting shortcomings and, at the same time, of educating people. They provide the impetus for people to address themselves frankly, free of fear from possible harrassment and in a matter-of-fact manner, to problems at ther workplaces and to come up with suggestions about how to improve work, with initiative and also with criticism. After all, there is no workplace where there is nothing to be improved. No one is absolutely perfect. Neither can it be said that we have only a few problems and shortcomings. There are quite a lot of them and frequently they are caused by the poor-quality and irresponsible work of individuals and collectives, by lack of initiative and by the insufficient ability to adjust oneself to the changing external or internal economic conditions. No, we do not have to claim that people do not want to criticize, but mostly the critical view is not directed to one's own ranks. The culprit is usually sought elsewhere and rarely in one's own collective and plant. In saying that we do not, of course, want to claim at all that much of the criticism leveled at higher organs--the production or trade partner, enterprise, economic production unit or ministry--is unjustified or incorrect.

Criticism is always a sensitive affair. It must never be linked with slander and invective; no one should use it to settle his personal accounts with one person or another. But even though criticism has these and yet other pitfalls, it does not mean that we should give it up. It is necessary to guide people to self-criticism and to criticism, to teach them to criticize and to accept criticism. A trade union organization dismissed the suggestions of one of its members on the ground that his criticism was incorrect because it lacked a constructive element and because he did not say what kind of a solution he envisaged. What does matter--the fact that the man himself did not know the solution or that the criticized phenomena really existed in the enterprise? Yes, the term constructive criticism really exists (in contradistinction to destructive criticism) but it cannot be interpreted as though the critic were obliged to know the solution. [paragraph continues]

The constructiveness consists in the fact that he presents his criticism in order to expose shortcomings and to raise a problem he sees and that hurts him and that he criticizes to help the cause. That is what constructiveness is all about, even if he does not know the solution.

Criticism can also be misused. We know a classic example of such an abuse from the critical years. It is apparently this bitter experience that prompts some people to reject criticism as such and to see in it something wicked and subversive. They are particularly allergic to criticism made public by the information media. They think that criticism--which is part of the struggle against shortcomings and one of the ways toward the solution of problems--is some sort of a fad being fanned by someone artificially, but that is not the case. Indeed, after all, it suffices to attentively scrutinize party documents--be they from congresses or individual sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee--[to see] how systematically the party organs and organizations and, through communists, state and social organs are guided to implement the Leninist norms, and among them, as has already been said, criticism and self-criticism play a significant role.

The struggle for successful results in building an advanced socialist society logically entails a struggle against everything that stands in the way of those results, against shortcomings, mistakes and errors. If journalists are to carry out their obligations vis-a-vis the party and society well and are to fulfill the task of the party's vanguard political aktiv, then they cannot but consistently and responsibly assert the party line.

Nevertheless, it is a fact that those criticized do not usually embrace it. That is understandable from a human point of view, but it must not be supported. It is our duty to contribute to the awareness that the party is absolutely serious about exposing and eliminating shortcomings and that, just as it will not allow criticism to be misused, it will not on the other hand permit any suppression and silencing of criticism.

However, a great deal remains to be done for--above all--the party organizations at each workplace to create an atmosphere in which criticism is a normal thing, in which it is perceived primarily as an aid, as a way toward perfecting work. A great deal remains to be done for a critical article published in a newspaper to result in the solution of problems and shortcomings rather than in ill temper. A great deal remains to be done to achieve a situation in which it will not be necessary to laboriously, tediously and sometimes futilely exact response to criticism, so that there are fewer quibbles and excuses in our column "Criticism and What Happened Thereafter"--to give an example--and more facts about what is being done to remedy matters. Criticism is a responsible and serious affair. It must solve and help and not do injustice. It must not be a whip whose cracking is heard far and wide but an engine constantly propelling things forward, and that is really an all-social interest. Everyone--communist or noncommunist--must be aware that when evaluating someone the real work results are what is decisive.

SMENA NOTES APPROACH OF EXPECTED MANPOWER SHORTAGE

AU261042 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 22 Mar 80 p 5 AU

[Jaroslav Hejkal commentary in the column "We Comment": "Where To Get Them?"]

[Excerpt] We have no people! This is one of the most frequent replies we get when searching for the reasons why, for instance, there is a lack of some commodity on the market, or why a construction project is lagging, or why the city mass transportation system is not functioning. [paragraph continues]

This problem is not new; it is generally known. Obviously it will continue to be a most serious problem in the future, because if, in the seventies, the annual labor force increase in our country was on an average 45,000 people, in the coming 5-year plan this figure will drop to approximately 30,000 people. At the same time we have practically no manpower resources because, of the 8.7 million people of productive age in our country, only about 260,000 "are not working" (these are mostly women with several children, or older women in households). But that is not all--on the other hand the number of new and necessary operational units is increasing, as is the number of demands placed on paid and unpaid services, as a result of the influx of manpower. So where can one get the manpower?

There is only one way: to handle manpower more efficiently in all places; to "save" what we can, to disband operational units that have no prospects; and to locate manpower where we really cannot do without it.

Thus it is a task which it is imperative to fulfill without hesitation.

In the present 5-year plan the elimination of obsolete operational units should have gained for us about 6,500 workers annually--workers needed in other, more important working places, but in reality less than half of this figure was achieved.

And thus there is nothing left but to add that the entire problem of rationalizing manpower requires a far more resolute approach, both from the economic executives in plants and enterprises, and from the functionaries of social organizations, including those in the youth union.

NEW MEMBERS OF READINESS REGIMENT SWORN IN

AU261455 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Report in column "Per Teletype, Mail, Telephone..."]

[Text] New members of the readiness regiment of the public security corps of the Czech Socialist Republic were solemnly sworn in at the national memorial in Prague on Saturday [22 Mar]. The solemn act was attended by Josef Jung, interior minister of the Czech Socialist Republic, representatives of the party and state bodies, patron enterprises and other guests.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS URGENCY OF IMPROVING COMPETITION

AU261726 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Mar 80 p 3 AU

[Article by Ladislav Jasik, Central Trade Union Council secretary: "The Trends in Developing the Initiative"]

[Excerpts] It follows from the 14th CPCZ Central Committee session that this year, which is the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the Trade Union organizations must emphatically enhance the effectiveness of all forms of working initiative. Our national economy needs to mobilize all internal reserves for fulfilling the tasks comprehensively and equably, and in the planned structure.

Last year, thanks to our working people's great selflessness and creative efforts, which are also evolving on the basis of the document issued by the CSSR Government and the Central Trade Union Council for developing working initiative in the years 1979-80, many positive results were achieved.

Nevertheless the enormous reserves lying in the working people's initiative have not been properly utilized. Public control of the fulfillment of collective contracts and socialist pledges has led to the conclusion that, in many enterprises of industry--the building industry, transport and trade--those parts of the document issued by the CSSR Government and the Central Trade Union Council which instruct the state, economic and trade union bodies to constantly perfect the management and organization of socialist competition are being fulfilled the worst. It is impossible to put up with the orientation as it is--namely, in directing the working people's initiative in all national economy branches toward raising the effectiveness of production, construction, and services and toward improving the quality of all work. The technical-economic and organizational conditions that would enable the workers to successfully fulfill both their tasks, and the exacting socialist pledges, are being insufficiently established. Far more attention should be devoted to lagging collectives, plants and enterprises; effective measures must be taken for eliminating the causes of lagging; new methods and experience must be spread further; and the effectiveness of ideological-education work, and particularly personal agitation, must be enhanced.

In order to achieve the needed improvement it is imperative primarily to eliminate certain persistent shortcomings hampering the development of the working people's initiative. These shortcomings can be summed up into five groups.

Roughly one-third of production workers and collectives either have no socialist pledge at all, or they have only formal ones, of the kind: "We will economize; we will improve the quality of production" and so forth.

Only roughly 15 percent of the total number of about 350,000 technical, engineering and scientific workers with a direct influence on raising the utility value of production and construction have a personal socialist pledge, a creative plan, a "card of technician's successes," and so forth. Most of them participate in collective pledges, but others undertake pledges which have nothing in common with working competition (like: I will jog 50 kilometers in spring; I will prepare a lecture; we will embellish our working place with flowers; and so forth).

Another shortcoming is the underestimation of the contents, and the overestimation of the forms, of competition. This leads to incorrect practices, when the focus of the care devoted to developing initiative is seen in increasing the number of socialist labor brigades, in various forms and slogans. Some economic executives and functionaries are thoughtlessly striving to implement all kinds of competition in their plants, thus actually corroding the initiative. It is an even greater mistake for such practices to be imposed by somebody "from above"; it leads to atomizing competition into a multitude of forms, for which there are no prerequisites, and the result is a food of administrative work and formalism.

We also encounter instances when the great surge of the working people's initiative, as the expression of their support for the CPCZ's policy and of their resolve to insure exacting tasks even under more difficult conditions, is not being utilized by many leading economic executives. For a number of years, for instance, only half of the submitted and accepted improvement suggestions and inventions was being materialized in the industry. The well-proven zlobin method of brigade cost accounting is being implemented in only 6-7 percent of the CSSR's collectives in the building industry.

And finally, instead of organized assistance to lagging plants and enterprises, in the course of the year the superior economic bodies often "soften up" their plan at the expense of collectives that work well, thus corrupting the main purpose of socialist competition and cheapening it.

To eliminate the shortcomings mentioned above means to make use of the large reserves for raising our national revenue.

CSSR TO INCREASINGLY RELY ON OWN ENERGY SOURCES

LD221922 Prague CTK in English 1712 GMT 22 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovakia must increasingly rely on its own sources for fuel and energy supply for its national economy. The imports of raw materials for power production and of energy, now accounting for 40 per cent of consumption, can no longer be increased.

In 1976-80, 10.5 million tons were imported of the overall increment in energy sources of 13 million tons of specific fuel, and an increase in energy sources of 12 million tons of specific fuel is planned for the 1981-85 period, but imports will not go up.

Domestic fuels, especially of lower quality, will be used to the maximum extent for heat and energy production. In the last twenty years coal production in Czechoslovakia increased 1.8-fold, and will total 124.4 million tons this year. It will continue to rise in the coming years, to some 130 million tons in 1990.

In the recent years the quality of the supplied solid fuels and their range inevitably worsened, and the equipment in electric and thermal power plants must now be adapted to these changes.

Energy production in Czechoslovakia is to total 61,150 million kilowatt hours this year, and 4,250 million more are to be imported.

A great contribution to cooperation between socialist countries was the inauguration of the 750-kilovolt line from Vinnitsa, Soviet Union to Albertirsa, Hungary, making possible energy exchanges between Council for Mutual Economic Assistance member states and substantial increases of supplies from the Soviet Union to the socialist countries which are short of their own fuel and power resources.

The share of nuclear power plants in energy production in Czechoslovakia is steadily increasing and they will supply 3,500 million kilowatthours of energy this year, thus saving 3.5 million tons of black coal. At the end of the 1980's the capacity of Czechoslovak nuclear power plants will be roughly 40,000 million kwh.

Construction of hundreds of small waterworks is envisaged since in the present world energy crisis their cooperation is becoming expedient. The use of non-traditional sources, solar and geothermal energy, will be increasing but its significance in the Czechoslovak conditions will be only marginal.

'RELATIVELY MILD' FLU WAVE THIS YEAR RECEDING

AU251112 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Bratislava, CTK--The number of patients with colds who sought out medical aid in the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR] this week has decreased. The SSR Ministry of Health has received reports from individual regions in Slovakia on 86,000 patients suffering from influenza and similar ailments. This is about 25,000 less than last week. Although about 700,000 citizens in Slovakia fell ill this year, the extent of this year's epidemic in no way surpassed earlier flu waves. Complications occurred among approximately 3 percent of the patients, so that the course of this year's epidemic can be assessed as relatively mild.

NICARAGUAN PARTY-GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Arrival in Berlin

LD271616 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1126 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--An official delegation of the Nicaraguan Republic's Government of National Reconstruction and the National Executive of the Sandinist National Liberation Front arrived Thursday for a visit to the GDR. The delegation is headed by Moises Hassan, member of the Government Council, and Tomas Borge and Humberto Ortega, members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

The guests, who were invited by the SED Central Committee, GDR State Council and Council of Ministers, were cordially welcomed at Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the State Council, and by other members of the party-state leadership.

After Horst Sindermann cordially welcomed the delegation, the Nicaraguan guests were welcomed by members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Paul Verner, Heinz Hoffmann, Egon Krenz and Werner Jarowinsky; by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hans-Joachim Heusinger; and by other members of the SED Central Committee and the GDR Government.

The delegation from Nicaragua includes Deputy Minister of the Interior Hugo Torres; the supreme commander of the air force, Commandant Raul Venerio; member of the General Staff Commandant Leopoldo Rivas; Justice Minister Ernesto Castillo; Minister of the Institute of Fisheries Carlos Coronel; and Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Alvaro Guzman. During their drive through the streets of the capital and on their arrival at the Niederschoenhausen Residence the guests were cordially welcomed by the Berlin populace.

Initial Talks

LD272039 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1815 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Deputy Chairman of the GDR State Council Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and president of the GDR People's Chamber, on Thursday received in the State Council building the heads of the official delegation of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua and the National Executive of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], Moises Hassan, Tomas Borge and Humberto Ortega.

During the friendly exchange of views Horst Sindermann paid tribute to the historic victory won by the Nicaraguan people under the leadership of the FSLN over the hated Somoza dictatorship. He reaffirmed the GDR's firm solidarity with the friendly Nicaraguan people in their national reconstruction and readiness to develop and deepen bilateral relations for the benefit of both sides. The representatives of Nicaragua, on behalf of the Governing Council and the FSLN National Executive, warmly thanked the SED, the government and the people of the GDR for their prompt and effective solidarity and help in overcoming the aftermath of the Somoza dictatorship and for Nicaragua's national reconstruction. They expressed the profound satisfaction of the Nicaraguan Government and the FSLN at the good development of relations between the GDR and Nicaragua within the short time since the establishment of diplomatic relations, and voiced their certainty that their cooperation will continue to grow in strength.

The visitors paid tribute to the GDR's contribution to the struggle for peace and detente, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

The two sides noted their identical views on fundamental questions of international developments, especially the safeguarding of peace. Earlier the delegation placed wreaths at the Memorial of the Socialists in Berlin and the Soviet Memorial at Treptow.

COMMENTATOR SUGGESTS U.S. HAND IN ROMERO ASSASSINATION

DW271222 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1108 GMT 27 Mar 80 DW

[Juergen Scheich commentary]

[Text] Even before the responsible authorities in El Salvador have found the assassin of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, Washington's man in this Central American state said who the perpetrator was: a paid professional sniper, he reports. An indiscretion? Or is U.S. Ambassador Robert White familiar with these relevant circles of killers who do mischief in El Salvador?

He who more or less has command over these paramilitary gangs is War Minister Garcia, a man of the extreme right and at the same time the recipient of a large part of the $50 million credit which Washington has granted to El Salvador. The $50 million is declared to be economic aid, to be sure, yet in the capital of the United States as well as in San Salvador it is considered an open secret that more than $40 million of that amount is used for arms purchases.

It was particularly this financial injection which the assassinated Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero had denounced. In one of his last Sunday sermons, speeches which were regularly broadcast by the radio and which were heard by an estimated 2 million people, meaning more than 50 percent of the people of this Central American state, he said, and I quote: Mr Carter, the contribution which your country intends to make to El Salvador will no doubt aggravate oppression instead of bringing greater justice and peace to El Salvador. What you plan to do will lead to a great bloodbath in this suffering country.

Had Ambassador Robert White heard this criticism against his President? Was it perhaps the last impetus for eliminating the troublesome man of the church by--now how did U.S. diplomat White put it?--a paid professional sniper? Possibly, for such an action against an individual hardly differs from the U.S. behavior toward El Salvador as a whole.

Warships of the recently organized Caribbean Fleet of the United States are cruising off the coast of this Central American republic. Gunboat diplomacy, demonstration of military might--this is the old traditional concept of U.S. imperialism which is now fearing further loss of terrain in this region after the overthrow of the Somoza regime in Nicaragua. El Salvador is the weakest link in the chain of its sphere of domination, and the assassinated Archbishop Romero was considered one of the most prominent opponents of this domination. A dangerous man for Washington, was this why he had to die?

U.S. Ambassador Robert White spoke of a paid professional sniper as the perpetrator. Does Washington's diplomat in El Salvador know more?

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Decries Assassination

AU271220 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[N.Ic. Commentary: "Murdered for Being on the People's Side--Romero Murder Reveals the Reaction's Fear and Weakness"]

[Text] Running amok against the people, the reaction in El Salvador murdered the Archbishop of San Salvador, Oscar Arnulfo Romero, widely respected beyond the frontiers of his country. Four hired gangsters shot the church representative while he was saying mass in a hospital chapel. According to agency reports, the perpetrators were able to escape "unrecognized."

Unrecognized? It is possible that the murderers' names so far are only familiar to their stringpullers. But it is an open secret in El Salvador that the snipers are to be found in the circles of those latifundists and ultrareactionary military members who have ordered the assassination of 1,000 people in the first 3 months of this year alone--shot dead, slain, hanged, tortured to death. The murder campaign reflects their fear of the people. That the clique of parasites has now struck the highest ranking church representative only goes to show how deeply ingrained that fear is.

Why was the bishop put on the shooting list? He had viewed his religious office as an active task for the people. For this reason he stood on the side of the Salvadoran patriots, the workers and peasants who were revolting in a sacrificial struggle against an insupportable yoke.

Bishop Romero had courageously and incorruptibly advocated their social demands, their striving for a humane life. He had condemned the bloody terror by the reaction. He had called upon the soldiers not to permit themselves to be used as willing instruments of the oppressors. He had professed protest and revulsion over the fact that Washington supports the antipeople regime with a $50 million loan. He had publicly decried the fact that this U.S. support for the rightist forces in El Salvador constitutes insupportable interference in the internal affairs of the Central American country.

Imperialism has been worried about its strategic positions, its raw materials bases and exploitation sinecures in Latin America since the peoples of the subcontinent are voicing their striving for independence with increasing urgency. The defeat it had to acknowledge only recently in Nicaragua had to be prevented in El Salvador.

A "pacification plan" became public in Washington recently, which centered on a coup by the rightist military clique. The Salvadoran reactionaries were to receive support by units of Guatemalan dictator Lucas and by the Somozist gangsters. Units of the U.S. intervention force were designated to cover the undertaking from the Panama Canal Zone and from Puerto Rico. The murder of 500,000 patriots was calculated in the course of the putsch. It was hoped that the people's revolutionary potential would be annihilated once and for all in this drive.

Romero had recognized this danger. He warned the people and the international public against the imperialist plot. Therefore he was treacherously assassinated like so many of his people before him. He shares the fate of Salvador Allende and many others who courageously took the foremost ranks of the people's struggle and who are marking the long trail of blood shed by imperialism up to the present day.

However, just as Chile's people were not silenced by the Allende murder, just as Somoza could not maintain himself by the use of bombs against his own people in Nicaragua, the murder of Archbishop Romero will not silence the people of El Salvador. On the contrary, the bloody deed will be taken as an oriflamme in all of Latin America to continue the struggle for freedom and human dignity even more decisively than before.

HONECKER, CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREET SRI LANKA CP CONGRESS

AU271200 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Mar 80 pp 1-2 AU

[Message from the SED Central Committee, signed by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the Ninth Congress of the SRI Lanka Communist Party]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The SED Central Committee conveys fraternal militant greetings to the delegates of the Ninth Congress of the SRI Lanka Communist Party, on behalf of the communists and of all working people of the GDR.

We are following with great attention the efforts of the Sri Lanka Communist Party to defend and consolidate democracy and social progress, to improve the working people's working and living conditions. In this struggle the Sri Lanka Communist Party has proved that it regards the representation of the interests of the workers class as its highest duty.

The Ninth Congress of the Sri Lanka Communist Party is taking place at a time when the international situation has been tangibly exacerbated owing to the attitude of the most aggressive forces of imperialism and reaction. These forces are stepping up the arms race, pursuing a course of threats, extortion and interference in the internal affairs of other countries. They are launching massive attacks on the international workers movement and they are attacking the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America in pursuit of neocolonialist aims. Thus mankind is to be pushed back into the cold war.

We are in consensus with communists of other countries, with all progressive and peace-loving people, that everything possible must be done to protect peace and to carry on and consolidate detente. In the struggle for peace and democracy, for the protection of the revolutionary achievements of the workers movement, the international solidarity of communists is an everlasting source of strength.

The SED highly values the internationalist attitude of the SRI Lanka Communist Party and its active support of intensified joint anti-imperialist actions by the communist and workers movement. With joy and satisfaction we note that our parties are firmly linked by the Marxist-Leninist ideology, that they maintain close, fraternal relations with the party of Lenin.

The SED Central Committee conveys to you, dear comrades, best wishes for a successful implementation of your congress. May you score new great successes in the struggle for the consolidation of your ranks, for the interests of the Sri Lanka working people, for peace, democracy and social progress.

ACADEMY OF ARTS MARKS 30TH ANNIVERSARY

Central Committee Message

LD272140 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1459 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--A message from the SED Central Committee, signed by Erich Honecker, to the GDR Academy of Arts on its 30th anniversary says that the academy had played a major part in developing the GDR's socialist national culture, marked by the ideas of peace and social progress which exercise a profound influence on the thought and action of GDR citizens. "With the fashioning of the advanced socialist society we are heading, alongside the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, for goals truly worthy of human beings.

"The academy embraces all the arts. They are indispensible and irreplaceable in the cultural life of our society." The SED Central Committee expresses its conviction that "the academy will continue to work in the spirit of the SED program so that our intellectual and cultural life will meet the rising demands of the advanced socialist society and do justice to the GDR's international status."

Hager Address

LD272232 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1616 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR Academy of Arts held a plenary session on Wednesday to mark its 30th anniversary. Academy members and staff and many guests were present. A cordial welcome was given to Kurt Hager and Guenter Mittag, SED Politburo members and Central Committee secretaries; Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Politburo, and other personages. Prof Wolfgang Heinz read out the SED Central Committee message, signed by Erich Honecker which praises the large part played by academy members in developing the GDR's socialist national culture.

In his oration, Academy President Konrad Wolf described the Academy of Arts as a "meeting point of social awareness in matters of art. That was its mandate when it was founded and has remained the measure of all our efforts." In recent years the academy's advice has been increasingly sought and used. "The decisions of the eighth and ninth SED congresses and the cultural policy they sustained have made the academy more effective. They widened the scope for its activities, for a climate of trust and of being needed."

The academy has been asked to provide by 1985 facilities for research and memorial centers of socialist German art and literature. The extension of its already notable wealth of archives, collections and specialists denoted a new chapter in the academy's history. One of its early future projects is a plenary session with corresponding members and guests on "Art and Society in the Year 2,000" to be held in Rostock next spring.

The academy will devote special attention to the relationship between art and the working class, workers and artists. It will seek to throw light on the development of art, consider the function of the arts in socialist society today and tomorrow and remain aware of its obligation to the young generation.

Kurt Hager, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, said in his speech that the Academy of Arts over 30 years had rendered great services to the antifascist democratic renewal of culture and the evolution of a socialist national culture. On behalf of the party leadership and Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, he thanked academy members and staff for their work.

"The academy became a center for the work of eminent writers, artists and art historians. By the artistic work of its members and the editorial and scholarly contributions of its staff, it gained a high reputation at home and abroad," he said.

To secure peace is the paramount social problem of our time. It directly concerns all cultural workers. "In view of the aggravation of the international situation by imperialism and the responsibility borne by the forces of peace of peace and social progress for the destiny of mankind, the contribution of our art and culture to dissemination of the ideas of peace and international friendship, to vigilance and the readiness to protect our socialist gains carries special importance."

"We feel sure, he added, that the Academy of Arts will, as always, raise its voice for peace and discharge its responsibility for a militant art. It is an art which, by the means peculiar to it, fervently defends socialism and exposes the antihuman essence of imperialism, an art dedicated to peace and the supreme human right, the right of life."

When one looks at the present intellectual scene, there is no mistaking the spread, in the cultural domain as well, of resignation and pessimism in the capitalist countries. There is no breeding ground for such a pessimistic view of life in the socialist society. The course set by the eighth and ninth SED congresses had fully proved itself an epitome of true humanism, a basis for social security, the preservation of human dignity and the development of human potential.

The academy could greatly help to fulfill the demand for artistic mastery, for a down-to-earth art. "Socialist art develops to the extent that it keeps abreast of the times, understands and fulfills its social mission, takes part in exploring the great possibilities of human worth and development under socialism and in the creation and dissemination of socialist values and a socialist view of life." It would be most beneficial if the academy continued to devote itself to the tasks of art and culture in forming the ethical values of socialism. It also bears a great responsibility for preserving and cultivating the cultural heritage and promoting young artists. "In taking and filling its place in the life of our socialist society, the Academy of Arts acts as its creative coarchitect. Increasingly there has grown up in recent years a climate of responsibility and trust. There has been a perceptible growth in the academy's public work. Its cooperation with corresponding members, above all with friendly academies in the fraternal socialist countries, has grown wider and deeper."

"In the process of building and shaping the socialist society, basic aims of the revolutionary working class have been implemented in the GDR and the other socialist countries under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist parties. Socialist practice proves that these goals, being socialist values, are not ideals remote from reality but historic gains which must be consolidated ever more fully in the process of shaping the new society."

It is an essential feature of socialist art that it keeps alive a sense of the future, redefines ideals and teaches people how to dream in Lenin's way.

In conclusion, Kurt Hager presented high state awards conferred by the chairman of the GDR Council of State at the recommendation of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers Presidium on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Academy of Arts. The founding members of the academy, Professor Gret Palucca and Prof Ernst Hermann Meyer, received the "International Star of Friendship" order in gold. Anna Seghers, another founder-member, was unable to be present for health reasons. Kurt Hager presented her this morning with the bar to the Patriotic Order of Merit in gold. Konrad Wolf conveyed her cordial greetings to the meeting. At the end of the festive meeting the academy Presidium gave a reception in the academy.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS RESEARCH INSTITUTE

AU261652 [Editorial Report--AU] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 25 Mar 80 p 2 carries the 500-word text of a message sent by the SED Central Committee, signed by its General Secretary Erich Honecker, to Manfred von Ardenne, head of the research institute named after him, on the occasion of the institute's 25th anniversary.

The letter lauds the institute's achievements in accelerating scientific-technical progress and in contributing to the international renown of GDR science; it further states that the institute's closeness to practical life has proven very useful, and emphasizes the significance of scientific-technical top achievements for the future policy directed at the people's well-being.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND also reports congratulations sent on the same occasion by the GDR Council of Ministers.

'CHRISTIAN CIRCLES' WORK GROUP DISCUSSES TASKS FOR PEACE

AU251530 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 21 Mar 80 p 2 AU

["Work Group 'Christian Circles' of the capital held session; Guenther Grewe spoke about present tasks"]

[Summary] "Berlin (NZ/ADN)--The work group Christian Circles at the Bezirk Committee of the National Front in the GDR capital deliberated on Thursday about the tasks and responsibilities of Christian citizens at the current stage of the struggle for peace and disarmament.

"Christian Socialist Union friend Guenther Grewe, member of the Presidium of the National Council of the GDR's National Front and chairman of the work group Christian Circles at the National Council, paid tribute to the great efforts of the Soviet Union and of all socialist states to foil the aggressive course of U.S. imperialism and its aspirations to subject other peoples."

Grewe stressed the significance of the foreign policy of the USSR and the other states of the socialist community as a stable element for securing peace, and the members of the work group decribed how they are working for the cause of peace among the Christian citizens.

"Kurt Schumann, Bezirk secretary of the National Front of the GDR capital, introduced Christian Socialist Union friend Dr Herbert Landmann, the new chairman of the work group Christian Circles elected at the Bezirk committee session in February.

BRIEFS

LEIPZIG AGREEMENT WITH USSR--Leipzig--The GDR and the Soviet Union signed on Wednesday an agreement in Leipzig on the delivery of 685 railcars in 1981. They include dining cars, sleeping and long-distance passenger coaches. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1817 GMT 12 Mar 80 LD]

AGREEMENT WITH PLO--Berlin--A cultural agreement between the GDR and the PLO was initialed in Berlin on Thursday. The PLO delegation was staying in Berlin at the invitation of the GDR Foreign Ministry. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1717 GMT 13 Mar 80 LD]

NEW COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received on Friday Dr Humberto Valencia Garcia, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia to the GDR, for the presentation of his credentials. "It was noted in the subsequent talks that the relations between the GDR and the Republic of Colombia have successfully developed for the benefit of the two peoples. The interlocutors stressed the readiness of both states to develop and deepen the bilateral cooperation." [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15-16 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

OUTGOING AMBASSADOR TO UK--Karl-Heinz Kern, GDR ambassador in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was received for a farewell visit on Wednesday by Queen Elizabeth II. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the results achieved during the past years in the relations between the two states and their expectations for their further development and deepening in the interest of peace and cooperation. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADORIAL CHANGES--On Thursday, GDR Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph received Luis Holie, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea for a farewell visit. On the same day, Willi Stoph received (Khalid Othman Faraj ar-Rawi) ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq, and Dr Humberto Valencia Garcia, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia, for their first visits. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

USSR DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES--Some 50,000 telephone lines have been installed for the Moscow Olympic games. The automatic center supplied for this purpose from Arnstadt has tested faultlessly, following delivery and assembly according to schedule. On Wednesday the Soviet minister of posts and telecommunications thanked the female and male workers of the Arnstadt telecommunications plant for all this when visiting their enterprise. Minister Nikolay Vladimirovich Talyzin heads the USSR Government delegation visiting the GDR for the Leipzig Fair. Accompanied by Rudolph Schulze, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of posts and telecommunications, the guests acquainted tehmselves with the preparations for the serial production of new types of electronic telephone exchange systems in Arnstadt. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

IRAQI MINISTER'S VISIT--On Wednesday Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery and vehicle building, and candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received 'Aziz Rashid Muhammad, minister of state of the Republic of Iraq, for friendly talks, at Leipzig's spring fair. They focused on problems related to the state and prospects of the economic, scientific and technical cooperation among the two countries. The Iraqi guest was impressed by the capacity of the GDR industry. He stressed that--proceeding from the progress in the economic relations achieved thus far--good possibilities for cooperation in the industrial field and in the agricultural sphere will also continue to exist in the future. Subsequently, 'Aziz Rashid Muhammad saw for himself the high scientific-technical standard of the products of the GDR's agricultural and food industry machine building industry. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

AFRICAN AIR, MARITIME AGREEMENTS--There are at present 14 air and maritime traffic agreements with countries of the African Continent and six additional ones are under preparation. The GDR is linked by regular services by boat and plane with centers of international trade such as Algiers, Lagos, Luanda, Maputo, Tripoli and Addis Ababa. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

HUNGARIAN TRADE RELATIONS--GDR Minister for Foreign Trade Horst Soelle received Hungarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Janos Vas, who is currently in Leipzig to attend the spring fair, for an extensive exchange of views on GDR-Hungarian trade relations. "During the Leipzig Spring Fair, additional agreements on exports and imports in the field of machine construction, consumer goods and raw materials were concluded." [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

ELECTION RESULTS, SPEECHES AT MSZMP CONGRESS REPORTED

Election Results

LD280300 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Concluding proceedings of 12th MSZMP Congress on 27 March--recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified speaker] Esteemed congress, dear comrades, dear women comrades, dear guests: We continue the congress session. First of all, I ask everybody's pardon for the delay, but in the meantime, we have been working, holding sessions. Please make allowances for this. The congress this afternoon held a closed session. It listened to and approved the report of the Appeals Committee, elected the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee. After this, the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee held their first session and elected their own internal staffs and executive organs. The Central Committee elected the Politburo and the Central Committee secretaries. Further, it elected the leaders and members of the working committees functioning alongside the Central Committee, as well as the leaders of the working collectives. It appointed the Central Committee department chiefs, the leaders of the central party press and party institutions. The Central Control Committee elected its chairman, secretary, and Secretariat members. I call on Comrade Mihaly Korom to announce the decisions.

[Korom] Esteemed party congress, esteemed comrades: The congress has elected the following comrades as members of the Central Committee:

Comrades: Gyorgy Aczel, Miklos Ajtai, Gabor Apati-Nagy, Antal Apro, Mrs Mihaly Balogh, Valeria Benke, Andras Benkei, Frigyes Berecz, Janos Berecz, Bela Biszku, Janos Borbandi, Sandor Borbely, Robert Burgert, Mrs Ferenc Cservenka, Karoly Csemi, Lajos Czinege, Gyula Dabronaki, Gabor Deak, Laszlo Deak, Livia Deak, Bela Dienes, Imre Dobozy, Mrs Lajos Duschek, Mrs Laszlo Erdei, Antal Ernszt, Lajos Faluvegi, Lajos Feher, Jeno Fock, Ferenc Frank, Sandor Gaspar, Istvan Gergely, Janos Geczi, Mrs Laszlo Glanz, Karoly Grosz, Sandor Gulyas, Mrs (Andras Gebrowski), Andras Gyenes, Istvan Gyongyosi, Imre Gyori, Mrs Janos Hart, Ferenc Havasi, Istvan Hars, Istvan Hegymegi, Karoly Herczeg, Zsuzsa Hollan, Janos Hoos, Ede Horvath, Istvan Horvath, Jozsef Horvath from Borsod County, Jozsef Horvath from Pest County, Laszlo Horvath, Ferenc Honig, Istvan Huszar, Sandor Jakab, Janos Kamara, Laszlo Karakas, Imre Katona, Istvan Katona, Janos Kadar, Gyula Kallai, Mrs Janos Keseru, Istvan Kiss, Karoly Kiss, Sandor Kiss, Mihaly Komocsin, Mihaly Kornidesz, Mihaly Korom, Antal Kovacs, Sandor Lakos, Gyorgy Lazar, Pal Losonczi, Jozsef Marjai, Laszlo Marothy, Ferenc Marta, Lajos Mehes, Peter Mod, Richard Nagy, Dezso Nemes, Karoly Nemeth, Rezso Nyers, Istvan Olah, Miklos Ovari, Janos Papp, Arpad Papp, Jozsef Pataki, Lenard Pal, Imre Pardi, Janos Peter, Jozsef Pothornik, Imre Pozsgay, Olga Prieszol, Frigyes Puja, Arpad Pullai, Sandor Racz, Peter Renyi, Lajos Rev, Ferenc Revesz, Pal Romany, Istvan Sarlos, Gyorgy Sikula, Miklos Somogyi, Sandor Somogyi, Borbala Szabo, Istvan Szabo, Jozsef Szabo, Jozsef Szakali, Gyula Szeker, Mrs Gyula Szentistvanyi, Zoltan Szepvoelgyi, Istvan Szlameniczky, Ferenc Szucs, Mrs Istvan Szucs, Matyas Szuros, Mrs Imre Takacs, Pal Tetenyi, Matyas Timar, Mrs Maria Toth-Kiss, Istvan Tompe, Istvan Trombitas, Gyula Varga, Peter Varga, Mrs Bela Vallai, Peter Varkony, Jozsef Veres, Peter Veres, Istvan Veszpremi, and Imre Zavodi.

Altogether, 127 persons were elected. [applause]

The Central Committee has held its first meeting and elected the Politburo and the Secretariat, as well as the heads and members of the working committees attached to the Central Committee and appointed the heads of working collectives, of the Central Committee departments, the central party institutions and the central press.

The Central Committee elected as members of the MSZMP Politburo the following comrades:

Gyorgy Aczel, Valeria Benke, Sandor Gaspar, Ferenc Havasi, until now Central Committee secretary; Janos Kadar and Mihaly Korom, until now Central Committee secretary; Gyorgy Lazar, Pal Losonczi, Laszlo Marothy, Lajos Mehes, until now first secretary of Budapest party committee; and Karoly Nemeth, Miklos Ovari and Istvan Sarlos, a total of 13. [applause]

The Central Committee elected Janos Kadar as its first secretary [applause] and as its secretaries: Andras Gyenes, Ferenc Havasi, Mihaly Korom, Karoly Nemeth and Miklos Ovari. [applause]

The Central Control Committee has also held its first, founding session and elected its chairman, secretary and the members of its Secretariat. Comrade Janos Brutyo has been elected chairman of the Central Control Committee. Comrade Imre Somogyi has been elected as its secretary. Besides the above-named comrades, the members of the Secretariat are the following comrades: Mrs Lajos Farkas, Lajos Farkasinszky, Arpad Kovacs, Ferenc Petrak, Joszef Suhajda, Janos Tausz and Janos Veneczi. [applause]

Dear comrades: The Central Committee has elected the leaders and members of the working committees attached to the Central Committee. I list them:

Economic Policy Committee. Its leader: Comrade Ferenc Havasi. Its members: Comrades Lajos Faluvegi, Janos Hoos, Istvan Huszar, Antal Kovacs, Jozsef Marjai, Imre Pardi, Gyula Szeker and Matyas Timar. [applause]

Agitation and Propaganda Committee. Its leader: Comrade Miklos Ovari. Its members: Comrades Gyorgy Aczel, Imre Gyori, Mrs Andras Kiraly, Mihaly Kornidesz, Sandor Lakos, Dezso Nemes, Imre Pozsgay and Jozsef Szabo. [applause]

The Central Committee has appointed the leaders of the working groups attached to the Central Committee. These are as follows: the leader of the party construction working group, Comrade Karoly Nemeth; economic working group, Comrade Ferenc Havasi; cooperative policy working group, Comrade Antal Kovacs; cultural policy working group, Comrade Miklos Ovari; and youth committee, Comrade Karoly Nemeth.

The Central Committee has appointed the departmental heads of the Central Committee. The departments and their leaders are: Department of Party and Mass Organizations, Tibor Baranyai; and Department of Agitation and Propaganda, Imre Gyori.

Additional departments and leaders are: Department of Scientific, Education and Cultural Affairs, Mihaly Kornidesz; Department of International Relations, Janos Berecz; Department of Economic Policy, Janos Hoos; Industry, Agriculture and Transport Committee, Antal Kovacs; Public Administration and Administration Department, Sandor Racz; Department of Party Finance and Administration, Laszlo Karakas; and the Office of the Central Committee, Comrade Istvan Katona.

The Central Committee has appointed the leaders of the central party institutions. Accordingly, the rector of the Political Academy is Comrade Jozsef Szabo.

The director of the Social Science Institute is Comrade Sandor Lakos, while the director of the Party History Institute is Comrade Dezso Nemes.

The Central Committee has appointed the leaders of the central party press as well: The editor-in-chief of NEPSZABADSAG, Comrade Peter Varkonyi; the chairman of the Editorial Committee of Tarsadalmi Szemle, Comrade Valeria Benke; and the responsible editor of PARTELET, Comrade Vera Lajtai.

Esteemed party congress, dear comrades: I have concluded my report. Thank you for your attention. [applause]

Speech by Cuba's Dorticos

AU271343 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Mar 80 p 15 AU

[Address by Osvaldo Dorticos, member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; "Dr Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers: Cuba Holds Its Own in the Face of Imperialist Pressure"]

[Text] Dear Comrade Janos Kadar, dear comrades delegates and invited guests: It is a great honor for us, members of the delegation of the Cuban Communist Party, to be able to participate in the 12th MSZMP Congress. On behalf of our party's Central Committee and our delegation, we would like to express our most sincere thanks for the invitation and the affectionate and friendly welcome that has been accorded to us in your dear and beautiful country.

First, we wish to convey to the 12th congress, the Hungarian communists, the working people of Hungary and the fraternal Hungarian people the fraternal and solidarist greetings of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and the Cuban working people.

The congress of the Hungarian communists is a juncture on the path leading to a better life. On this occasion, we remember your glorious predecessors. We pay respectful tribute to them and lower the banner of our country and party before them, lower it to predecessors who stimulated the struggle against Horthyite oppression, to the heroic and self-sacrificing fighters who struggled against fascism in World War II, to every Hungarian communist who sacrificed his life in the struggle and to the revolutionary courage of the Hungarian people.

With Firm Determination

Under the leadership of their party and Comrade Janos Kadar, the first secretary of this party and our close friend and an outstanding figure of the international communist movement, the Hungarian people are progressing on the path of building an advanced socialist society; are displaying unswerving and militant solidarity with the peoples struggling for their liberation; are taking a stand for the cause of peace and against war and the arms race and are, amid the development of a general crisis of capitalism, courageously and successfully struggling to retain their standard of living and to advance their economic, scientific, cultural and social development. They are firmly adhering to the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism, honoring also in this manner the Hungarian Republic of Councils, the memory of which will live forever, which, despite its brief existence, is one of the most glorious chapters in the annals of the struggles of the international proletariat and an eternally shining heroic deed.

Dear Comrade Kadar: Permit us to express our greatest respect for the political clear-sightedness reflecting wisdom of leadership that was evident in your report. The report manifested in an original manner the progress and historic achievements that have been attained by your people, under MSZMP leadership, in socialist construction.

Socialist social conditions have strengthened in Hungary. The socialist sector is playing a decisive role in the production of the national income. A close alliance has developed among the workers class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia. Due to an effective leadership, strengthened political awareness and the increased initiative ability of the Hungarian workers class, class differences have diminished. One can perceive a gradual improvement of state activity, an expansion of socialist democracy and an increasing participation by the people in administrative work and the direction of society.

Now that the consequences of the worldwide economic crisis of capitalism are affecting the development of the socialist countries' economic position--particularly countries which, because of their open economic structure, are more closely tied to the international economy--your congress, following Comrade Kadar's report, will plan the strategy that will enable the country to face these difficulties and the nation to continue its economic, social, political, scientific and cultural progress.

We are certain that today's Hungary, which will celebrate the 35th anniversary of its liberation, will continue to progress successfully toward the accomplishment of its historical objectives through the stimulating impact of the congress' resolutions. Thus, it will provide a further example to prove the superiority of socialism at a time when the advanced capitalist world is going through a desperate and hopeless crisis. This crisis is inflicting hunger, unemployment, a precarious existence and increasing the destitution of masses languishing in a colonial state under neocolonialist and imperialist oppression and waging a dramatic struggle for their liberation.

We Are Making Preparations for the Second Congress of Our Party

Permit me to express our pleasure over the successful development of bilateral relations between our parties, governments and peoples. We remember with gratitude Comrade Kadar's participation in our party's congress, his warm and friendly interest and address and his communist modesty and openness. This event provided an opportunity for repeated meetings between Comrade Kadar and our party's first secretary, Comrade Fidel Castro. Their cordial personal relationship is an example of true communist friendship, a friendship that has made a considerable contribution to the strengthening of the intimate, increasingly manifold and indissoluble bonds that link us.

We Cuban communists have already begun to make preparations for the second congress of our party. Despite the serious difficulties arising from the critical economic, financial, moral and political position of capitalism, our people's life is developing successfully. Difficult external conditions are augmented by--occasional and temporary--factors afflicting our agriculture. Diseases causing damage at our sugar cane and tobacco plantations and in the hog population. Nevertheless, alongside a development that strengthens the material and technical base of the economy, the revolutionary process aimed at enhancing the efficiency of state and party leadership and improving the ideological standard of our people as a whole is deepening and strengthening in the present phase of socialist construction. A phase of the strengthening of the revolution is now involved that is enthusiastically accepted by our masses in the relentless struggle we are waging against poor efficiency and a lack of work discipline and against any manifestation that is alien to our puritanical, modest and militant people's revolutionary lifestyle.

Esteemed comrades, this congress is taking place at a moment in the history of mankind when imperialist policy is becoming more dangerous. The goal of this policy is to aggravate the international situation, bring back the cold war, rekindle anti-Sovietism and create prerequisites for psychological warfare, thus weakening the struggle underway for detente and peace. Today the U.S. Government is establishing military bases in the Indian Ocean area. Under the pretext of the Iran events it is deploying naval units in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf area and, as part of a strategy aimed at upsetting the balance of power and at obtaining military advantages, it has decided to deploy within NATO, 572 medium-range missiles on European territory. It is trying to exploit the Afghanistan events--which were brought about precisely by imperialist intervention directed from abroad against the country--to increase international tension to the breaking point, spoil the atmosphere for a continuation of the path of detente and peace and attest to the justification of its vast military budget and expenditures. Ultimately, it is trying to lead the world back to the era of the cold war, hoping that it can thus create a basis for its aggressive imperialist policy that encompasses the whole world.

The Progress of Peoples Cannot Be Halted

The international situation today requires us to intensify the struggle for peace and international cooperation to prevent economic resources, amounting to over $400 billion annually, from being spent on the criminal arms race. Today, a large part of mankind--several billion people--are living in poverty and destitution. As Comrade Fidel Castro, president of the nonalined countries' movement, pointed out in the spirit of the sixth Havana summit meeting at the UN forum: Economic resources should be mobilized to foster the development of a large number of countries today.

And yet, imperialism, the government of the most advanced capitalist world power, the gendarme of the world, has again resorted to an alarming and hateful policy that can plunge the world into the whirlpool of war once more. We condemn that policy.

Imperialist policy manifests itself in acts of intervention in the Middle East and Africa. World imperialism is turning the betrayal by the Chinese clique, its shaky prop, to its own advantage. It is trying to divide the Arab world and thwart the legitimate hopes of the Palestinian people and is training special forces for intervention in the Middle East. The words of the U.S. President suggest the possibility of renouncing the SALT II agreement. The United States conspires and incites action against heroic Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Angola, Mozambique, Iran, Ethiopia and Afghanistan. It also threatens and commits aggression against them.

This interventionist and warlike policy of the U.S. Government applies particularly to the Caribbean area and Latin America. Its attempts of intervention committed against Jamaica, Grenada, Nicaragua and El Salvador, to halt the revolutionary movement of these countries' peoples, are obvious.

Dear comrades: Cuba has again become the target of U.S. imperialist aggressiveness. Remember what a hullabaloo was raised at the time of the nonaligned countries' sixth summit conference over the presence of Soviet military personnel in Cuba, although the military personnel have been in our country for 17 years and that fact was known to the U.S. Government. What they wanted to achieve was to justify their interventionist steps in the area, delay the ratification of the SALT II agreement and thwart the success of the international event under way in our country. Subsequently, they have resumed their espionage overflights, established command units in the Cayo Hueso area and carried out a large-scale landing exercise in Guantanamo Bay, Cuban territory they are holding under occupation by force. They have intensified espionage activity against our country and, under the pretext of hypocritical slanders hatched about Soviet intervention, they threaten to take retaliatory steps against our country.

We are convinced: They will not be able to halt the progress of peoples, either through threats, or through aggression. They will not be able to stamp out the Cuban revolution and the socialist life chosen by our people.

Our Hungarian communist comrades: You can rest assured that as long as a single Cuban is alive on our country's soil, he will be a fighter for the Cuban revolution and, with a weapon in his hand, he will be ready to struggle. You can rest assured that we will never, under any circumstances, relinquish our Marxist-Leninist principles and the fulfillment of our international duties. We will always remain faithful to the international communist movement, of which your congress constitutes a splendid event. Cuba will not waver. Together with the fraternal and magnificent peoples of the Soviet Union, all the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, with you and your party, our Hungarian communist comrades, we hold high the banner of the socialist revolution and, faithful to the fundamental principles guiding our foreign policy, the banner of peace.

Cuba will never make concessions to imperialism. The Cuban communists will never make concessions to anti-Sovietism, because they hate and despise treachery. Despite every machination of imperialism, the peoples and the communists can rightly rejoice over the fact that the peoples are progressing on the path of obtaining their liberty. An increasing number of national liberation movements wish to embark on the path of socialism and the adherents to the ideas of socialism are increasing from day to day. The principles of Marxism-Leninism and the universal ideas of communism cannot be weakened either by threats, aggression, betrayal and revisionism.

Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Iran and several countries of the American Continent, including Grenada, are scoring important victories in their liberation struggle. Today, more and more independent countries and peoples--considering even the characteristics of their different historical development--are marching with us on the path of progress. In the present phase of the history of mankind, these peoples are pursuing the path of liberation and are not deterred by the crimes of imperialism. The victory won recently by the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe, which they achieved amid hostile conditions and machinations forced upon them, is renewed proof that the cause of the peoples' liberation is invincible. Therefore, despite our problems and while maintaining our vigilance, we have good cause to celebrate. [paragraph continues]

We are entitled to have faith and hope even amid the grief, hunger, destitution and poverty of billions of people. This communist and revolutionary faith of ours rouses you too, at this exemplary congress.

In the present phase of mankind's history, the principal forces of progress--the socialist countries, the workers class of the capitalist countries and the exploited peoples of the Third World--through their struggle are enabling us to act unitedly against imperialist threats, to achieve liberty and world peace.

Dear comrades: We are confident that the 12th MSZMP Congress will impart great impetus to the accomplishment of the noble objectives that the Hungarian working people are struggling for under their party's leadership.

We have confidence in you and your party's leadership. On behalf of the Cuban people and the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, we reiterate our recognition of your people's historical efforts. Please accept our greetings and the manifestation of our fraternity and solidarity!

Long live the MSZMP!

Long live the eternal and indissoluble friendship between Hungary and Cuba!

Long live proletarian internationalism!

Long live peace!

Long live communism!

Speech by RCP's Banc

AU271245 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Text of message read by Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, at the 12th MSZMP Congress in Budapest 24 March]

[Text] Dear comrades: On behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we want to extend warm comradely greetings and a message of friendship and solidarity to the delegations to the 12th MSZMP Congress and to all communists and working people in the Hungarian People's Republic on behalf of the communists and all Romanian people, as well as wishes for complete success in the congress proceedings.

The communists and Romanian people follow with keen interest and sincerely rejoice at the great achievements recorded by the communists and working people in the Hungarian People's Republic in implementing the 11th MSZMP Congress decisions and on the road to building the developed socialist society and raising the country onto new peaks of progress and civilization. We want to express the conviction that in implementing the decisions to be adopted by the 12th MSZMP Congress the Hungarian people will record new victories in the fatherland's socioeconomic development and in improving the material and cultural well-being of the working people and in the work of building the new system on the soil of neighboring and friendly Hungary.

We want to take this opportunity to reassert our satisfaction with the upward evolution of relations of friendship and cooperation between our peoples and countries which, coexisting as neighbors for longer than one thousand years, have cooperated in their socioeconomic development and in their struggle for a better life. These relations with longstanding and rich historical traditions have developed and strengthened as a telling expression of close relations and militant solidarity between revolutionary movements, between progressive and advanced forces in the two countries in their struggle against oppression, for social and national justice and freedom and for the well-being of the Romanian and Hungarian peoples. During the years of the socialist revolution and construction, fraternal friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the MSZMP, between our peoples and countries have continuously developed at various levels and have gained new content determined by our joint goals and ideals of building the new social system. A decisive role in giving an impetus and deepening Romanian-Hungarian cooperation was played by the fruitful meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar. We are firmly convinced that in taking joint action in the spirit of the agreements concluded at the summit level the Romanian-Hungarian relations of friendship and good neighborliness and their close cooperation at political, economic, scientific-cultural and other levels will continue to develop even more in the interest of speeding up socialist construction in the two countries and to the benefit of the Romanian and Hungarian peoples and of the general cause of socialism, peace, security and international cooperation.

Esteemed comrades: The Romanian communists and all our people are currently carrying out an extensively creative activity to implement the 12th RCP Congress decisions of last November which summed up the achievements recorded in implementing the first stage of the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and established the targets and tasks for the next historic stage. During the current 5-year plan the industrial output will increase at an average annual rate of some 11 percent, agricultural output at a rate of more than 30 percent compared with that of the last 5-year plan and the working people's wages will increase some 32 percent compared with 18-20 percent as was initially envisaged. The basic targets of the program documents adopted by the 12th congress are the achievement of the second stage of the party program, improving the national economy at a sustained rate, the forceful assertion of the scientific-technical revolution in all fields, the achievement of a new and better quality of our overall activity, an improvement of the people's material and cultural living standard and the consolidation of our fatherland's independence and sovereignty.

The RCP is perseveringly acting to continuously improve the production and social relations and socialist democracy; it carries out an intensive ideological and educational-political activity to shape a new man with a high revolutionary awareness and an activity aimed at the more decisive assertion of the principles of socialist ethics and equity. The preparation and holding of the Second Congress of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and the election of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and to the people's councils, which took place recently, constituted a further telling expression of the increasingly active participation by all working people, irrespective of nationality, the society's leadership and clear proof of the unity and cohesion of all our people and of their determination to resolutely implement the party's domestic and foreign policy and to freely shape their socialist and communist destiny.

Giving priority to successfully carrying out the work of building the new system, the RCP and socialist Romania are also making an important contribution to increasing the prestige and force of socialism in the world. [paragraph continues]

We are carrying out an intensive international activity to promote a new policy of equality, independence and peace at world level and to contribute to resolveing the problems confronting mankind today in the interests of all peoples. Under the current conditions of sharpened contradictions between certain states and groups of states and of an intensified struggle for redividing the spheres of influence, we believe that everything should be done to stop the sharpening of the trend of international tension and to resolutely reject the tendencies toward resorting to the "cold war" policy, so as to completely stop the old imperialist policy of domination and diktat and to firmly promote new demoratic relations between states and insure the continuation of the process of detente and of a policy of international security, independence and peace and cooperation among peoples.

In this spirit, our party and state consistently act to develop friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries, with the developing and nonalined countries, with the developed capitalist countries and with all states in the world, irrespective of social system, on the basis of the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and nonrecourse to the use or threat of force.

Proceeding from the reality that too little has been done to implement the Helsinki final document, socialist Romania believes that it is necessary for all states and peoples to intensify their efforts to achieve European security; it believes that action must be taken to thoroughly prepare the Madrid meeting, so that it will give a new impetus to economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation on the continent and especially so that it will bring about firm actions toward military disengagement and disarmament--essential requirements for detente and security in Europe and throughout the world. Our party and state are carrying out an intensive activity to stop the arms race and to achieve tangible measures for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order that will insure a more rapid progress for all peoples, especially for the lagging ones. We fully support the struggle of the peoples for complete freedom and independence and against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, for eliminating any form of oppression and domination of other countries and peoples.

In the spirit of its rich revolutionary traditions, the RCP is consistently struggling to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with all communist and workers parties, to achieve a new type of unity based on the principles of fully equal rights, independence and noninterference in internal affairs, on the basis of respect for each party's right to independently draft its political line, its revolutionary tactics under which it is carrying out its activity and in keeping with the interests of its own people. At the same time our party is developing cooperation with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with the ruling parties of those countries that have embarked upon the road of independent socioeconomic development, with the national liberation movements and the progressive and advanced revolutionary forces everywhere in the struggle for security and disarmament, for peace and social progress and for achieving the aspirations of all nations to live in a better and more just environment in our world.

Dear comrades, being convinced that the 12th MSZMP Congress will adopt important decisions for your fatherland, we want to extend wishes for success to the communists and all working people in the Hungarian People's Republic in implementing the targets that will be set forth by the congress and in building the developed socialist society.

We want to express the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and peoples will continuously develop in the interests of the Romanian and Hungarian peoples and the general cause of peace and international cooperation.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee.

ECONOMIC FIGURES FOR COMPANIES, COOPERATIVES REPORTED

LD221918 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 22 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 22, MTI--The summed-up 1979 balance accounts of Hungarian companies and cooperative societies indicate that the principal targets of the national economy have been fulfilled especially in the fields which are of major importance for the general state of balance.

The sales of companies and enterprises have shown a 5.3 percent increase, essentially in keeping with the pre-estimate. Proportions in the sizes of sales according to main business directions have modified in conformity with the plan under the effects of central measures and company efforts that had been taken to improve the economy's state of balance. Home sales increased at the moderate rate of 4.2 percent. Exports grew in excess of schedule at the rate of [figure indistinct] percent. In the foreign grade balance--especially towards the non-rouble countries--there occurred a change, more favourable than had been precalculated.

Lower results than in 1978, due partly to unfavourable spring weather, were attained in agriculture and in the transport and telecommunication branches. Profits increased 5.1 percent higher than the average rate in the industry and 9 percent higher in commerce.

Thirteen companies and cooperatives, 10 state farms and 209 collective farms have closed the year with deficits. The debts in the latter group stemmed for the most part from natural damages such as spring frost, blood, ground water, etc. The majority of the losses can be recovered from the available sources.

Side by side with a moderate increase in incomes, the monetary funds for welfare and cultural purposes have dynamically increased. Last year the companies spent 7,100 million forints or 8.4 percent more than in 1978 to cover the costs of canteen meals, the running and maintenance of child institutions and to provide recreation bonuses.

The company-type budget receipts, [word indistinct] a moderate income growth, has remained in keeping with the pre-estimates. The majority of enterprises and cooperatives are in possession of suitable financial means to carry on business in 1980.

TRADE, PAYMENTS AGREEMENT FOR 1980 SIGNED WITH PRC

LD261416 Warsaw PAP in English 1335 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Beijing, 26 March, PAP--Poland and China signed an agreement on trade turnover and payments in 1980. The agreement defines the range and volume of mutual supplies. Among others Poland is going to import Chinese rice, tea, nuts, honey, tung oil, ethereal oils and nonferrous metals such as mercury, antimony and tungsten as well as textile industry products, stationery, porcelain, sports equipment and objects of folk art. The list of Polish exports to China includes mining machinery and equipment, lorries, medical equipment, metallurgical industry products and T.V. sets.

COMMENTARY ON PRC MILITARY-NUCLEAR POTENTIAL

AU270937 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Mar 80 p 7 AU

[Daniel Lulinski article: "China--Aspirations vis-a-vis Missiles"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE CHINESE PRESS HAS REPORTED THAT THE ATTEMPT TO PLACE AN ARTIFICIAL SATELLITE WITH A DOG ON BOARD IN THE EARTH'S ORBIT HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL. IT HAS ALSO PUBLISHED--FOR THE FIRST TIME--A REPORT ON THE CHINESE COSMONAUTS' PREPARATION FOR SPACE FLIGHTS.

Western commentators, who have analyzed China's recent nuclear and missile test, have concluded that a considerable acceleration has taken place in the construction of the missiles of various ranges, including intercontinental missiles capable of carrying nuclear loads.

Long-Term Plans

WESTERN EXPERTS EXPLAIN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHINESE MISSILE-NUCLEAR ARMANENTS BY THE FACT THAT BEIJING HAS GAINED ACCESS TO JAPANESE AND, IN PART, TO WEST EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ELECTRONIC AND COMPUTER TECHNOLOGIES. Following the January visit to Beijing by U.S. Defense Secretary Brown, plans are afoot to establish cooperation between the two countries, which would also cover some areas of military technology. The March visit to Washington by the Chinese deputy foreign minister [name not stated] has reaffirmed that the PRC and the United States will INTENSIFY ARMS DELIVERIES TO PAKISTAN AND, "PARALLEL TO THAT," INTERFERE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE SOUTH ASIAN PEOPLE.

Beijing is keen on that cooperation with the United States, even though Washington announced at the same time that Taiwan would be given additional military hardware worth over $280 million. THE CHINESE LEADERS' NUCLEAR AND MISSILE ASPIRATIONS HAVE BECOME A CRUCIAL PART OF DOMESTIC MILITARISTIC PROPAGANDA. That was confirmed by the youth daily on 24 January 1980, which propagated the necessity for those armaments because of preparations for a possible war. That is why the PRC should produce "more and better bombs."

Evaluating the PRC's military potential Western observers draw attention to long-term "modernization" plans and to the fact that the Chinese ground army of about 3 million soldiers numbers 120 infantry divisions and 12 armored divisions. The air force possesses about 4,000 planes, which is the third largest number of combat planes in the world, although some planes are partially obsolete. Destroyers, missile boats and a fleet of some 80 submarines are the backbone of the navy. ALTOGETHER THE PRC'S ARMED FORCES NUMBER ABOUT 7 MILLION SOLDIERS AND MILITIAMEN, INCLUDING TERRITORIAL UNITS AND LEVY EN MASSE.

However, a Pentagon study published at the beginning of this year states that investments of about $50-60 billion are needed to bring China's ground army up to the standard of the armed forces of the developed countries of the world. BEIJING INTENDS TO REDUCE THAT GAP IN THE CASE OF THE GROUND ARMY BY INTENSIFYING MISSILE-NUCLEAR ARMAMENTS, IN WHICH CONNECTION IT IS COUNTING ON WESTERN ASSISTANCE.

The bourgeois press has explained the acceleration of Chinese armaments by changes in the army top command, in the general staff, the CCP Central Committee military commission and in a number of military districts and by the changes in military doctrine.

Adaption to Hegemonism

AS AN EXPERT WROTE IN THE FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ON 9 FEBRUARY 1980, CHINA IS ABANDONING THE THEORY OF THE "PEOPLE'S WAR" WHICH WAS THE DOCTRINE OF PARTISAN AND DEFENSE WARS AGAINST FOREIGN INVADERS IN THE THIRTIES AND FORTIES AND WHICH CANNOT BE ADAPTED TO "AGGRESSIVE WARS." Aside from that, the Chinese trump will not have its power without a "considerably military potential."

AS THE BOURGEOIS COMMENTATORS WRITE WITHOUT BEATING ABOUT THE BUSH, THE CHANGES IN BEIJING'S MILITARY DOCTRINE AND THE INTENSIFICATION OF ARMAMENTS, ESPECIALLY NUCLEAR AND MISSILE ARMAMENTS, CORRESPOND TO THE CHINESE LEADERS' HEGEMONIST BIG-POWER PLANS--TO THEIR AMBITIONS TO PLAY A LEADING ROLE IN ASIA AND TO THEIR CONCEPTS OF APPEARING TO IMPERIALIST STATES AS A STRONG COMPONENT PART OF AN ANTI-SOVIET ALLIANCE. Those plans threaten the security of Asian peoples, especially the neighbors against whom China has territorial claims involving about 3 million square kilometers. THOSE ARMAMENTS ARE PLANNED BY THE STATE WHOSE LEADERS COMMITTED AGGRESSION AGAINST VIETNAM IN FEBRUARY LAST YEAR AND ARE GETTING READY FOR AN OUTBREAK OF ALLEGEDLY INEVITABLE NUCLEAR WAR.

TRADE, PAYMENTS PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH DPRK

AU280940 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Mar 80 p 2 LD/AU

[Text] Pyongyang, PAP--The governments of Poland and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have signed here a protocol on trade and payments in 1980. The protocol envisages a 30 percent growth in the flow of goods between Poland and the DPRK. The protocol's recommendations thus exceed assumptions of the 1980 part of the long-term trade agreement.

Poland will supply the DPRK with ship engines and equipment, electronic equipment and machines for electroenginerring industry, mining gear, coke, sulfur, chemical products, medicines, and some other goods. Polish imports from that country will include raw materials and semiprocessed goods, such as magnesite, talcum, fluorite, graphite, lead, tobacco, hops, chemical products, machine tools and tools.

Apart from that, the protocol envisages deliveries of marketables, among them shoes, chinaware and cotton garments.

JOINT JAPANESE TRADE COMMISSION MEETS IN TOKYO

LD272238 Warsaw PAP in English 2112 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 26 March, PAP--The 7th session of the mixed Polish-Japanese commission has been held in Tokyo. The participants in the session revised the economic and trading relations between the two countries and exchanged views on further development and diversification of them, emphasizing the necessity of applying financial measures for further promotion of this cooperation.

They also stressed the importance of increasing Polish exports to Japan, the role of industrial cooperation and further development of Polish-Japanese cooperation on third markets. The sides discussed current state of cooperation in science and technology and prospects for the development of it in the future. At the close of the session, chairmen of both delegations Polish Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Stanislaw Dlugosz and Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yasue Katori signed a joint communique.

WERBLAN ATTENDS PZPR, LCY, PCF PARTY TALKS IN BELGRADE

AU262252 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Belgrade, PAP--Talks have been held in Belgrade among representatives of the LCY, the PZPR and the French Communist Party [PCF].

The talks were attended by Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Andrzej Werblan, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; and Maxime Gremetz, PCF Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

During the talks, which took place in an open, friendly atmosphere, the sides exchanged views on some problems of the international situation.

PZPR CENTRAL AUDITING COMMISSION OUTLINES NEW TASKS

LD272318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The PZPR Central Auditing Commission held a plenary session in Warsaw today. During its session, which was presided by commission chairman Jerzy Muszynski, the participants discussed the scope, reforms and methods of the commission's work and outlined specific tasks facing its members in the new term of office. They also discussed the role to be played by the Central Auditing Commission in the implementation of the eighth party congress resolutions. In addition, the program of work this year was considered and approved. The session was attended by Zdzislaw Kurowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat and director of the Central Committee Organization Department, and Antoni Gorny, director of the Central Committee General Department.

SZYDLAK ATTENDS MEETING OF METALLURGICAL WORKERS UNION

LD272322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] The Central Board of the metallurgical workers' union held a plenary session in Warsaw today to discuss the tasks of union organizations in improving management efficiency in the light of the Eighth PZPR Congress resolutions. The session was attended by Jan Szydlak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

BRIEFS

AMERICAN RECEIVES DECORATION--On 21 March, Prof Julian C. Juergensmeyer of the United States was decorated at the Polish Academy of Sciences with the golden badge of the Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic for his achievements in promoting Polish-American scientific cooperation and for his efforts to popularize Polish legal science in the United States. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22-23 Mar 80 p 4 AU]

STATE DECREE ISSUED ON PRIVATELY-RUN SERVICES AND WORKSHOPS

AU271252 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Mar 80 p 3 AU

[Text of State Council decree on "Organization of Services Whereby Persons Supplying Those Services Receive a Percentage of the Intake," and annexes to the decree]

[Text] The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1--Service units with a low turnover volume and employing one to three workers may be handed over under contract to private persons to run and administer, on the conditions stipulated in the present decree. The list of services that may be handed over for running and administration is given in Annex 1.

Article 2--Contracts on the running and administration of the units stipulated in Article 1 are concluded for an indeterminate period of time between the enterprise or cooperative to which the unit belongs and the personnel that are to run it, and are approved by the collective leadership body of the enterprise or cooperative. Contracts are concluded with persons residing in the locality in question, with the exception of isolated tourist huts or rest places, which can be taken over by persons residing in neighboring areas.

Article 3--In the case of units run by two or three persons, only one contract is concluded with all such persons. The contract holders may be assisted in their work by a spouse, children or parents of any one of the spouses. Persons other than those stipulated in the preceeding paragraph are not permitted to work in units taken over for running and administration.

Article 4--The enterprise or cooperative concluding a contract on a service unit shall supply the necessary premises, fixed funds and inventory stock relevant to that activity and, according to case, materials, goods and spare parts in accordance with the contract. Each year, the sides will establish--through additional documents approved by the collective leadership bodies--the total revenue volume and the running costs, profits, other cash dues payable to the enterprise or cooperative, and payment deadlines for such dues, which are not to exceed 15 days. Profits of at least 10 percent of the contract turnover are established yearly and in accordance with the concrete situation of each unit.

Article 5--Persons taking over service units have the following principal obligations:

A) To supply the services envisaged in the contract to a good standard, and to keep the unit running throughout the year, in accordance with the schedule established;

B) To observe the tariffs and prices in force for the work or services supplied, not exceeding those commanded by socialist units for similar services, and to post them visibly;

C) To take care of the premises, equipment, furniture, tools and other assets taken over;

D) To remit to the enterprise or cooperative the payment for rent on the premises, overhead expenses, wear and tear on the fixed assets and inventory stocks received, turnover tax, materials, goods and spare parts received, and the profits envisaged in the contract;

E) To keep a simple daily record of expenses and intake, as established by the local or central bodies to which the enterprise or cooperative is subordinated, and with the approval of the Ministry of Finance;

F) To observe labor protection, hygiene-sanitary, watch and fire-protection regulations, as well as the regulations applying to their specific activities;

G) To issue receipts for jobs involving storing customers' property on the premises and a certificate of quality, and to guarantee the services performed in accordance with the law;

H) To state the cash value of the guarantee, and to secure the additional guarantees, envisaged for the administrators, in accordance with the law;

I) To pay income tax and increases thereof in the case of childless persons, as well as social security dues in accordance with the terms established for artisans with private workshops, in keeping with the income derived from their percentage of the revenues.

The enterprise or cooperative shall supervise the fulfillment of the obligations stipulated under Paragraphs A) to I), and is responsible for taking measures to continuously improve the unit's activities.

Persons taking over service units shall pay rent on the premises in accordance with the provisions of Article 29, Paragraph 1, Article 35, Paragraph 1, third subparagraph and Article 43 of the law No 5/1973 on the administration of housing resources and on relations between owners and tenants.

Article 6--In carrying out the activities to which they have committed themselves under contract, the persons taking over service units have the following principal rights:

A) To receive a percentage of the revenues, which are calculated as the difference between intake and expenses, namely the obligations assumed under the additional document to the contract and relevant to the work performed;

B) To receive the necessary premises, fixed assets and inventory objects supplied under contract by the enterprise or cooperative;

C) To establish a working schedule suited to local requirements, in keeping with the law;

D) To receive the supplies provided by the contracting enterprise or cooperative at the prices in force for socialist service units; materials, wares and spare parts shall be delivered against immediate payment or in keeping with intake, on the conditions and on the schedules stipulated in the contract and in the additional documents to the contract;

E) To secure direct, local supplies from socialist trade units or from producers, in accordance with the law;

F) To use privately-owned tools and equipment necessary for their work, with the approval of the enterprise or cooperative to which the unit belongs; to purchase such tools and equipment in installments from retail trade units, in accordance with the provisions established under a State Council decree;

G) To receive pensions and other social security rights in accordance with the terms applicable to artisans with private workshops. The period of time in which a person runs and manages a service unit in accordance with the present decree is considered as length of service in the respective trade, with the exception of pensioners.

Article 7--Delayed remittance of amounts due to the enterprise or cooperative, and of the dues envisaged under Article 5 Paragraph 1, incurs a 2-percent increase for each month or part of a month of delay.

Article 8--The cash rights of persons with whom contracts are concluded are established regardless of the overall revenues of the enterprise or cooperative, by the allocation of the intake percentage established in accordance with Article 6, Paragraph a. The allocation shall be effected between the contracting persons, in accordance with the work performed, on the basis of previous written agreement among them.

Article 9--The individual incomes of persons who have concluded contracts in accordance with Articles 2 and 3 are liable to taxation by the financial bodies of the executive committees of people's councils in the amounts established in Annex 2. The income tax is paid in equal monthly payments before the end of each month, and is established on the basis of actual revenues.

Financial-banking bodies shall periodically check the payment of income tax and other financial obligations incumbent on persons running and managing units in accordance with the present decree, and are obligated to apply the legal measures in force in the case of deficiences.

Article 10--To develop the volume of services and other similar activities, contracts may be concluded in accordance with the present decree also with pensioners who have reached the age at which units may request their retirement, with pensioners for disability or war invalids, and with pensioners with grades I and II of disability.

Pensioners who have concluded contracts in accordance with Paragraph 1 are entitled to add their pension, including additional pension, to the moneys due them for the work performed.

Article 11--The economic plan and incomes and expenditures budget, and the statistic and bookkeeping statements of the enterprise or cooperative shall feature the figures concerning the units given over for running and management as given in the contract. The figures concerning such units shall be shown separately in the records of the enterprise or cooperative and in statistics and bookkeeping statements.

Article 12--Property damage caused to the enterprise or cooperative by the persons taking over units in accordance with the present decree are established by an imputation decision, issued in accordance with the law, which constitutes an executory act. Disputes concerning the fulfillment and termination of a running and administration contract are settled by labor jurisdiction bodies.

Article 13--The units that may be given over to private persons for running and administration within the list of activities stipulated in Annex 1 are established by the executive committees of the county people's councils and of the Bucharest municipality, the county unions of artisans' cooperatives, the county unions of consumer cooperatives or other bodies which have in their subordination service units, each in its field of activity.

At the suggestion of the bodies stipulated in Paragraph 1, the Council for the Coordination and Guidance of Supply and Services Activities and the Ministry of Finance may establish additional activities not included in the list that may be handed over for running and administration, in accordance with the present decree.

Article 14--Artisans or consumer enterprises and cooperatives may hire pensioners for direct services in accordance with Article 10, Paragraph 2. On the same conditions, pensioners may be hired by specialized units for jobs such as those envisaged in Annex 3, and for jobs done at home.

Article 15--To permit the conclusion of contracts on the running and administration of certain units in accordance with the present decree, the ministries and other central bodies coordinating the activities subject to such contracts shall draw up, with the approval of the Ministry of Finance, a binding model contract.

Contracts on handling over units for running and administration and additional documents for them are registered by the enterprise or cooperative with the financial administrations against payment of a 100-lei tax, which is to be recovered from the persons taking over the unit.

Article 16--The ministries and other central bodies, executive committees and bureaus of county people's councils and of the Bucharest municipality, town and communal councils are responsible for developing and diversifying services and increasing their efficiency, and for continuously improving such activities.

For this purpose, the bodies envisaged in Paragraph 1 shall take measures to provide the people with the necessary services and shall systematically supervise the implementation of such measures and the application of the provisions of the present decree.

Article 17--Violation of the provisions of the present decree shall entail disciplinary, material, civil, contraventional or penal sanctions against those guilty.

Article 18--Annexes 1, 2 and 3 are an integral part of the present decree.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Annex 1

List of Activities or Units That May Be Contracted Out to Persons and Remunerated With a Percentage of the Intake

1. Tailoring; 2. knitwear; 3. wool combing; 4. dyeing and dry cleaning; 5. shoemaking and shoe repairing; 6. leather goods; 7. tanning; 8. felting; 9. furriery; 10. saddlery; 11. furriery; [as published] 12. spinning; 13. embroidery; 14. pleating, goffering, open work; 15. fine mending; 16. millinery; 17. hatmaking, haberdashery; 18. lingerie and corset making; 19. quilting and mattress making; 20. cooperage and carpentry repairs; 21. upholstery and rug mending; 22. picture framing; 23. glass and mirrors; 24. blinds and curtain mountings; 25. tinsmithing and lock smithing; 26. ironmonger-ferrier; 27. grinding; 28. repairs of watches, cameras, glasses, fountain pens, lighters, umbrellas and other articles of personal use; 29. electric, electronic and installation repairs; 30. repairs of household appliances, sports articles and toys; 31. repairs of sanitary and household equipment; 32. building repairs; 33. bicycle and motorcycle repairs, and various mechanical jobs; 34. vulcanization; 35. typing; 36. hairdresser, barber, beauty shop, pedicure; 37. shoe polishing and leather dyeing; 38. heating stoves and chimney sweeping; 39. wood chopping; 40. photography; 41. beach and seaside catering; 42. public bath catering in small localities; 43. water and other sports catering; 44. amusement parks; 45. various rentals; 46. car parking and garages; 47. isolated mountain huts; 48. tourist rest places; 49. siphon fillers; 50. smokehouses; 51. snack bars; 52. inns [small-scale]

53. Doughnut shops; 54. pubs; 55. pastry shops; 56. bakeries; 57. pretzel shops; 58. soft drinks and ice cream stands and vans; 59. stand sales of nonalimentary, defective or damaged article at reduced prices; 60. tobacconists; 61. artisans' stands; 62. newspaper stands and sale points; 63. breeding small fur animals.

Annex 2

Income Tax Levels on Income Earned From Services Remunerated on the Basis of a Percentage of the Intake

Annual Revenue in Lei				Annual Income Tax			
Up to 18,000	Tax Exempt						
18,001- 21,000			10	Percent on	Amount	Over	18,000
21,001- 24,000	300	plus	15	"	"	"	21,000
24,001- 27,000	750	"	20	"	"	"	24,000
27,001- 30,000	1,350	"	25	"	"	"	27,000
30,001- 40,000	2,100	"	30	"	"	"	30,000
40,001- 50,000	5,100	"	32	"	"	"	40,000
50,001- 60,000	8,300	"	35	"	"	"	50,000
60,001- 72,000	11,800	"	38	"	"	"	60,000
72,001- 84,000	16,360	"	41	"	"	"	72,000
84,001- 96,000	21,280	"	44	"	"	"	84,000
96,001-108,000	26,560	"	48	"	"	"	96,000
108,001-120,000	32,320	"	52	"	"	"	108,000
120,001-150,000	38,560	"	56	"	"	"	120,000
150,001-180,000	55,360	"	61	"	"	"	150,000
180,001-200,000	73,660	"	66	"	"	"	180,000
200,001-210,000	86,860	"	73	"	"	"	200,000
Over 210,000	94,160	"	80	"	"	"	210,000

Annex 3

List of Activities Stipulated Under Article 14 of the Decree

--Stand and vans sales of ice cream;
--Stand and vans sales of soft drinks and sweets;
--Sales of milk and milk products at stands, vans and home deliveries;
--Stand and vans sales of articles produced by units of artisans' and consumer cooperatives;
--Sale of products, food and nonalcoholic beverages at units and institutions;
--Sale of nonalimentary products at fairs and markets, at stands ad vans;
--Serving customers at public catering and commercial units at rush hour and on busy days;
--Sale of lottery and football pool tickets and bulletins; collecting debts and other legal moneys owed to socialist organizations;
--Contracting and collecting payments for noncomulsory insurance policies on property, persons and civil liability;
--Serving the people through CEC [Savings and Loan Bank] units, along the line of prompting deposits, facilitating credits, collecting income tax, insurance payments, taxes and charges.

GNA EIGHTH LEGISLATURE FIRST SESSION OPENS

AU280952 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 28 Mar 80 AU

[Summary] The proceedings of the first session of the Eighth Legislature of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] opened this morning in Bucharest in the presence of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. "At the beginning of the morning proceedings, Silviu Curticeanu, presidential and State Council secretary, invited Stefan Voitec, chairman by virtue of his age, to chair the proceedings for setting up the new GNA." Comrade Stefan Voitec took the floor and spoke about the significance of the 8 March electoral victory of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] and praised Nicolae Ceausescu's contribution to this victory. Two deputies, Alexandrina Gainuse and Gheorghe Mihoc, were elected to assist Stefan Voitec in chairing the GNA session. "The GNA session then elected a validation commission consisting of 19 members to check on the legality of the election of deputies." The morning session concluded a short while ago; proceedings will be resumed at 1400 GMT.

15TH ANNIVERSARY OF CEAUSESCU ELECTION AS RCP LEADER MARKED

AU221342 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1102 GMT 22 Mar 80 AU

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/3/1980--The Romanian newspapers of March 22 mark in articles and accounts 15 years since Nicolae Ceausescu has been the leader of the R.C.P., period when Romania has witnessed most impetuous economic and social development. The mouthpiece of the Central Committee of the R.C.P., SCINTEIA, carries an extensive article highlighting the unity between the party and the people. The same newspaper inserts testimonies and recollections of working people who directly knew the party general secretary during his uninterrupted dialogue with the people, points to the prestige Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu internationally, and reproduces statements made by party and state leaders, by personalities of political life abroad.

Readers are also informed of the round table on "Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook on the building of a new international economic and political order" arranged at the Academy of Social and Political Sciences, as well as of the session on "15 years of high creative enthusiasm in socialist construction--most fruitful age in the homeland's history" at the Academy of Economic Studies of Bucharest.

SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY, UNITY ORGANIZATIONS HOLD PLENUM

AU262015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 26 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/3/1980--In a plenary meeting of the CC of the Socialist Democracy and Unity organizations held in Bucharest on Wednesday, analysed were, among other things, the stage of the setting up of these organizations and the tasks incumbent on them for an enhanced contribution to the political and socioeconomic life.

Stress was laid on the growing role of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front in Romania's sociopolitical life, on the fact that, ever since their constitution, the Socialist Democracy and Unity organizations channelled their activity to mobilizing all their members for implementing the 1980 plan provisions and the programme of socioeconomic development by territorial units. Emphasis was also placed on the role of these organizations in the cultural-educative work, in stimulating the country's political life.

PROTOCOL ON COOPERATION WITH SICHUAN PROVINCE SIGNED 26 MARCH

LD271440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Lu Dadong, governor of the Chinese Province of Sichuan, and Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council, today signed a protocol on economic and technical cooperation. The delegation from Sichuan, the largest Chinese province, was in our country from 12 to 26 March, and through direct contacts acquainted itself with the economic and other achievements of our country.

The two delegations reached agreement on production cooperation in the electricity industry and on the long-term planning of cooperation in the manufacture of mopeds and motorcycles. A review will be made of the opportunities for joint investment in building a factory for the processing of pigskin and footwear manufacture. The Sichuan construction corporation and a number of Yugoslav construction organizations agreed on joint participation in construction projects in third countries, and accord was reached on cooperation in the sphere of timber processing, the pharmaceutical industry and in some other branches of industry.

SFRY DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH FINLAND'S KOIVISTO

LD270858 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1921 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Helsinki, March 26 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, now on an official visit to Finland, had talks in Helsinki today with Finnish Prime Minister Mauno Koivisto. The talks focused on the opportunities for larger economic cooperation between the two countries. Their excellent political relations must be supplemented with much better results in trade, Prime Minister Koivisto pointed out.

CONSTRUCTION OF ALBANIAN-BULGARIAN RAILWAY PLANNED

AU271352 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croat 0700 GMT 27 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Skopje--It is planned that the construction of a railway from the Adriatic Sea to the Black Sea will begin during the 1981-85 medium-term plan period. The railway will start at the Albanian port of Durres, will link several Albanian cities with Skopje, Kumanovo and the Black Sea ports in Bulgaria and will be the shortest transport line between the Adriatic Sea and the Black Sea.

AUSTRIA'S KREISKY PLANS APRIL VISIT

LD271314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1252 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, will make an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the beginning of April this year.

REPORTAGE ON POLAND'S 'DIZZYING GROWTH' IN ENERGY CONSUMPTION

AU221720 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Mar 80 p 8 AU

[Lazar Martinovic report]

[Excerpts] Warsaw--Poland is constantly seeking ways to alleviate the energy crisis. The recently-held PZPR congress, to a great extent, was concerned with deep analyses of the energy crisis which seriously threatens to retard development. As certain delegates stressed, if energy is to be cut off in enterprises as frequently as in the past, then the realization of the production plans will be jeopardized.

On the domestic plane, in addition to economy measures, efforts are being made to limit consumption by means of higher fuel prices. Poland recently, for the second time in 8 months, increased the price of gasoline. The price of gasoline is now 13 percent higher than before, that is, a liter of 94-octane gasoline is now sold at 18 zlotys. The prices of certain kinds of oil and of taxi fares also have increased. Only the prices in the city public transportation system have remained the same. It appears, however, that oil is, nonetheless, the most serious Polish energy problem. The present increase in prices was preceded by a widely publicized agreement with the USSR on deliveries of that fuel. This year, it is planned to import 15.9 million tons of petroleum from the Soviet Union. It has not been reported as to whether this quantity is sufficient or not to meet Polish needs and what the price of this import is to be. However, by comparing the data on increased consumption and on imports, one comes to the conclusion that the imports cannot meet the needs.

Dizzying Growth of Consumption

The situation is serious for two reasons. Imports from the USSR are increasingly more restricted because the demands of the CEMA member countries exceed the possibilities of the single oil supplier, the Soviet Union, and because of the high prices of this fuel in the convertible currency area it is almost impossible to increase imports from the Arab region. Moreover, Poland has a payments deficit both with the USSR and with the OPEC countries, where it purchases some 3.5 million tons of oil, or 20 percent of its needs. Consumption is marking such a dizzying increase (imports from the USSR have increased from 8 million tons in 1970 to 15.9 million tons this year) that Poland can count less and less on the unlimited generosity of its northern neighbor. If a certain level of savings is not realized, then it is likely that in the very near future every increase in consumption would have to be met with imports from the Arab world, at a time when the chances for alleviating the present excessive debt in the West are very small.

Nothing has been reported about the price of the Soviet oil, except for stating that this oil is "considerably cheaper than the Arab oil." However, there are unofficial assessments according to which the Soviet oil is no longer as cheap as it used to be and that its price is constantly increasing. When the latest price increase in gasoline was explained, the price of oil from the USSR was not mentioned as a reason, but only the price of oil from the OPEC countries. Although it did not provoke any noticeable reaction, the latest increase in the price of gasoline and other oil products will nonetheless considerably affect all consumers, among them particularly the 2 million automobile owners. Now, with an average wage a Pole can buy only 255 liters of gasoline, something, it can be assumed, that will force him to economize, since this year's plan provides for only a minimal increase in personal incomes. For this reason it is necessary to tighten the energy belt to the limit, not only as regards the consumption of oil but of energy as a whole.

DJURANOVIC STRESSES SELF-MANAGEMENT IN SPEECH TO FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

ID270910 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In connection with the report on the work of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] over the past 18 months, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, made a speech to delegates of both chambers of the SFRY Assembly about some aspects of the realization of the FEC's constitutional role, about the realization of economic policy in conditions of increasingly broad application of systemic solutions and about some of the most topical questions of the international situation and our country's foreign policy.

The constant and concrete political initiative of the FEC toward the increasingly broad democratic social structure through reliance on the basic institutions of the political system, both in raising questions and in f[illegible]lating the proposed political-economic measures, as well as during their implemen[illegible]ion, constitutes the essential prerequisite for successful coordination of self-manag[illegible] interests and for preventing an increase in the power of the state apparatus, Djuranovic said.

In addition, activity is also directed toward further perfecting the process of decision-making in the federation and toward interrepublican cooperation and consultations, as well as toward further socialization of the functions and tasks of the federal organs of administration.

The experience gained and the high level of development of the new forms achieved in realizing the constitutionally and legislatively established functions of these organs indicate that further significant progress has been made, despite the existence of certain shortcomings, elements of the old system and slowness in changing certain matters.

In the next period, in which reliance will be placed on the already attained degree of coordination between the legal system, the constitution and the legislative, greater initiative is also expected from other factors of the delegate system and directly by associated labor. The orientation of the FEC and the federal organs of administration toward the direct adoption of measures and the starting of actions which insure implementation of systemic solutions, established policy and adopted measures will become a first priority task. This points to the need for resolute effort to eliminate the shortcomings manifested so far in this respect, for a constant increase in responsibility for carrying out the policy and implementation of the law and for a regular and critical analysis of the state of affairs in this respect, as well as to the need to insure that work programs and the entire approach to the policy of implementation are subordinated to this requirement.

Speaking about the work of the federal organs of administration and their responsibility to the delegate assembly, Djuranovic stressed that an ever-growing influence of the organized forces of society on the work of state organs has also been achieved in the FEC's direct relations and cooperation with sociopolitical and self-managing organizations.

Bearing in mind the need for constant development and promotion of relations with executive councils of the republics and the autonomous provinces, and above all for the creation of conditions which favor strengthening the democratic atmosphere, the ex[illegible]stence of the fundamental, open and democratic dialog in the process of cooperation and coordination and the strengthening of responsibility, understanding and readiness to determine common interests and general development goals, as well as the need to insure the indispensable influence of and assistance from the delegate system and the subjective forces of society in the course of this process, the FEC at the beginning of its term of office paid an exceptional degree of attention in its program orientation to questions of cooperation with executive councils of the republics and the autonomous provinces.

A real wealth of experience was gained and significant results were achieved in realizing constitutional relations during the process of decisionmaking on questions of common interest, by developing the many forms and mechanisms of this cooperation and consultations through the work of interrepublican committees and the FEC's Coordination Commission with the participation of the presidents of republican and autonomous province executive councils. Significant results were also achieved through various forms of consultation and working contact with the executive councils of republics and autonomous provinces, as well as within the framework of federal committees, through working groups and other forms of cooperation between the federal and republican and provincial organs of administration. The contribution of these organs and bodies, and especially that of interrepublican committees, was also significant from the point of view of the FEC's extensive legislative activity during the period covered by the report and in light of the fact that, as a rule, all federal laws and legislative acts subject to compulsory cooperation and consultation between republics and autonomous provinces were placed on the interrepublican committees' agendas in several stages.

However, when assessing the results achieved in cooperation, consultation and coordination between the executive and administrative organs, we cannot ignore certain problems and shortcomings manifested primarily in delays in the preparation of material. This did not leave enough time for patient coordination of attitudes, so that, under the pressure of deadlines, work had to be done in a manner which made agreement-seeking impossible.

It is necessary to continue promoting the appropriate kind of behavior of all exponents of and participants in the process of consultation and cooperation. We must bear in mind the fact that numerous questions can be solved only with patience, tolerance, responsibility and a feeling of understanding for the needs of others. This presupposes the appropriate breadth of competence of the direct exponents of cooperation, agreement-seeking and coordination, which should insure the joint solutions are adopted.

The existence of individual interests is not lessened by the development of the material basis of society and the variety of forms and ways of expressing the many self-managing interests within the framework of the delegate system of decisionmaking. This is an objective situation because the existing interests, from the point of view of insuring the equality of nations and nationalities and equality in relations between the developed and underdeveloped, are made more complex by the growing manifestation of the interests of individual branches and groupings of associated labour, more limited regions and socio-political and interest communities, which are becoming increasingly apparent through the development of the self-managing and delegate system.

It is certain that in these conditions the role of the FEC, the executive organ of the assembly, is becoming more and more complex and responsible. The FEC is expected to display far more ability in creating proposals for the fundamental strategy of development and solutions to the current topical, primarily economic, problems. Proceeding from common social and joint interests, the FEC is expected to take into account the optimum interests and needs of all the republics and autonomous provinces in these proposed solutions, measures and other acts. It goes without saying that this is neither simple nor easy. In the course of this, real contradictions between individual and common interests and the logical and inevitable differences which objectively emerge during the process of agreement-seeking, should be resolved through fundamental coordination of all these interests in a democratic dialog between republics and autonomous provinces based on equality and principles. However, it should be stressed in this connection that it is necessary to increase the responsibility of republics and the autonomous provinces for their role in the process of coordination. That is, to make their own assessment of their own interests compared with the proposed policy and solutions which are intended to express the common interests.

They must not leave the responsibility for this in the hands of the other republics and autonomous provinces or with the proposer of any particular solution or measure.

During the period covered by the report on the work of the FEC, attention was mainly directed toward realizing the policy of economic stabilization and settling all the more complex economic problems, and applying basic systemic solutions aimed at further strengthening the decisive role of associated labor in all the spheres of social reproduction. In these conditions we faced a series of major problems in connection with the adoption and implementation of the economic policy measures on the one hand and the practical application of the adopted solutions in the economic system on the other.

The process of implementing the new systemic solutions and enabling associated labor to assume the decisive role in social reproduction should have proceeded relatively more rapidly. Faced at the same time by the increasingly complex economic situation and increasing economic difficulties, we were constantly on the brink of two existing dangers when we were choosing the appropriate and effective measures intended to make a real contribution to overcoming the causes which gave rise to instability in the economic sphere and relations.

On the one hand still greater economic difficulties occur due to a weak self-managing mechanism which is capable of efficiently solving open economic problems and expressed contradictions, and because of untimely solution of these problems; on the other hand, the application of solutions appropriate to the system becomes weaker due to the necessity of measures taken by the state. This slows the development of self-managing relations.

Socioeconomic problems which must be solved are not so simple that it would be easy at any given moment to make a choice between suitable economic measures--not even in cases when the law quite clearly states that unless an agreement or self-managing agreement is reached, the FEC must adopt a suitable act. On the one hand, the choice of certain measures clearly depends on the assessment of the essence and extent of material consequences of not taking them in good time, and on the other they depend on assessment of the already known possibilities of the effect through self-managing regulation and solution.

The adoption by the state of a suitable economic measure, as envisaged by law, cannot be qualified as a remnant of statism. This is not the problem. Its adoption is essentially a confirmation that associated labor or the mechanism of agreement-making between republics and autonomous provinces are not yet fully capable of solving an open problem at a given time in this manner. This, in fact, is an indication of in which direction it is necessary to strengthen social action.

Of course, in pointing out this side of the problem, there is no wish to belittle the dangers inherent in temporary measures, even though based on law. Untimely preparation of the bases of agreement-making and of individual regulations sometimes results in the situation when we inevitably must choose the emergency procedure or a temporary measure. After all, it is not possible to deny the objectively real danger that the still insufficient openness of federal administrative organs and the insufficiently democratic social influence on their work, together with the political power which the state apparatus objectively still has, nourish bureaucratic-technocratic tendencies...

I especially wish to emphasize the need for critical consideration of concrete practical application of basic solutions appertaining to the system.

It is necessary, for instance, to study and assess with special attention the experience gained in applying the system of united projection of the payments and foreign exchange balance of the country, together with the payment and foreign exchange balance positions of the republics and autonomous provinces. There are, in this respect, several warning signs that things are not as they should be, not only because of unsuitable application of the law on the system but also because of the tendency toward regional isolation and autarky. It is especially important to more comprehensively envisage the application of solutions appertaining to the system within the context of creating conditions which insure the unity of the Yugoslav market. This is because lately there have been signs of its disruption due, among other things, to an unsuitable application of legal solutions. We are also undoubtedly faced with the work of more thoroughly grasping the experience gained in the process of decisionmaking in the federation, based on agreements between republics and autonomous provinces.

There cannot be any dilemmas, however, about the fact that we must resolutely--by all means and at all levels--oppose the view that the situation can be and must be settled by state intervention and state measures. Self-management today is so deeply rooted in the fabric of social relations and has so armed the working class with the power of its strength and action that, in spite of existing shortcomings and a certain incompleteness, social contradictions can be successfully resolved and numerous self-managing interests coordinated. This includes development of the republics and autonomous provinces only by the power of associated labor, which is ever more organized and capable from the self-management point of view, and the efficient and timely role of the state--the role which is clearly defined in the Constitution and the basic laws relating to the system.

Implementation of the economic stabilization policy is being carried out under complex and even somewhat more difficult conditions. On this occasion, we have no grounds for changing the assessment of reasons which generate instability in economic trends and would cause us to change the assessment of basic tendencies present in the country's economic development [words indistinct] and which we discussed last December when we adopted the resolution on socioeconomic development in 1980, and which are contained in the assessment of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. There are indeed some signs of positive change.

1. The tendency toward more coordinated relations in the formation and distribution of income in the economy during 1979 has also been confirmed by preliminary data in the 1979 final accounts of organizations of associated labor. In 1979, income increased by about 30 percent; part of the income left to the organizations of associated labor in the economy increased by 31 percent; part of the income for the settlement of general and joint obligations and obligations agreed in a self-managing manner increased by 27 percent; funds for personal incomes increased by about 26 percent; funds for accumulation increased by about 47 percent, and so on. Although all the necessary data are not yet available (especially on investments, annuities from long-term plans, and so on) it is possible to conclude that the structure of distributed income in 1979 has improved for the benefit of the economy. We can also conclude that the basic organizations of associated labor behaved more rationally during the distribution of income and net income.

2. There are indications that all these tendencies continued at the beginning of 1980, as shown by data on the movement of personal incomes and by the efforts of republics and autonomous provinces when determining this year's distribution between individual aspects of expenditure.

3. A 53-percent increase in exports in the first 60 days of this year compared with the same period last year, together with a better balance between imports and exports and more favorable relations in foreign trade exchange with countries with convertible currencies, illustrates the efforts being made and the possibilities of achieving a bit more this year.

It is necessary to add to this the measures adopted since the adoption of the resolution, the effects of which should be felt in the coming months, so that in this respect as well new results can be expected. I emphasize that all this should only be understood as a sign of certain positive changes and not as a fact on the basis of which one could talk of a real turning point or long-term tendencies. At the same time, however, we must note that we are faced with serious difficulties in individual sectors of economic operations and reproduction which cannot be so easily overcome. These can, in certain conditions, present us with new unfavorable consequences, especially and above all in regard to our foreign liquidity.

The area of foreign economic relations continues to be the most neurologic spot of the economic situation. In this connection, the implementation of the projected balance of payments represents a key question. It is true that there are new elements which make the implementation of the projected balance of payments more difficult from the point of view of the estimated deficit. These new unfavorable elements are conditioned by increased prices of oil and other raw materials, as well as by increased interest rates. The negative effect of only these two elements on our trade balance is estimated at about $1 billion.

However, the Federal Executive Council considers that despite this no deviation should be made from the relations established in the provisional projection of the country's balance of payments, but that these negative effects should be neutralized by means of fresh efforts and measures. To this end it is necessary, first, to achieve without fail the planned rate of export and make efforts to surpass it; second, reduce the import of oil by means of the program and measures aimed at rationalizing oil consumption and also reduce the import of those goods which are of lesser importance for production; third, reduce the import of equipment with the aim of insuring more scope for the import of reproduction materials which are vital in production. [words indistinct] Without self-denial of this kind it is not possible to achieve the balance of payments projections.

Above all, it is necessary to warn against the establishment of the kind of stabilization which results in a high increase in prices and the cost of living. The policy of personal incomes at the beginning of the year is essentially stabilizing in character. However, powerful pressure to retreat from this policy is exercized by the growth in the cost of living caused by the rise of retail prices. It seems indispensable to me that these problems should be thoroughly analyzed at all levels. Despite the existence of considerable pro' ms in the field of primary distribution and despite the lack of funds for development and so forth, it is not possible to accept the quite widespread practice of looking for a way out of these problems in higher prices. If we consistently implement the measures aimed at controlling individual forms of consumption and if we resolutely carry out the policy of reducing investments, then the pressure on the additional funds in this sense should also become weaker. In fact, in the present stage it is necessary to double the efforts aimed at raising labor productivity, increasing the efficiency of economic activities, to strive for more rational investing, and so forth, since all the analyses show that we possess significant internal reserves which should be activated. Within the framework of efforts aimed at eliminating the basic causes of economic instability and at halting and then restricting unfavorable trends in economic development, the most significant activity this year is in preparing and adopting the medium-term development plan.

It may be stated that the successful completion of this major and complex task can be of crucial significance for the entire further social development. However, this presupposes comprehensive critical reexamination of the existing instruments of economic activity with the aim of invigorating the effect of economic laws in order to more resolutely subordinate the criteria of the acquisiton of income to the criteria of economic activity in the world economy;

To insure that development is increasingly based on one's own work and results; to suppress the practice of acquiring rights and achieving income on the basis of the administrative regulation of prices and measures which provide unjustifiable protection of foreign competition and which gradually and implacably alter the position of the basic organizations of associated labor in social reproduction, and so forth. In such conditions, the planning of development and the policy of expanded reproduction will be more radically based on economic reasons and motives and a genuine impetus will thus also be given to rational investing and effective economic activity.

The more courageous opening up of these processes should enable organizations of associated labor to program their development on these foundations. In fact, the medium-term development plan should be a complete and clear program of struggle for economic stabilization, for elimination of the basic causes of economic instability and for the creation of the socioeconomic conditions needed if associated labor is to become a resolute champion of the struggle for stabilization with the appropriate assistance of state activity and those measures introduced by the state which are envisaged by the Constitution and the law, and which must be in keeping with the development of the self-management system and of self-managing socialist relations as a whole.

Speaking about the international situation, Veselin Djuranovic pointed out the emergence of new crisis flashpoints which have further exacerbated the international situation. Relations are becoming more tense and rivalry is increasing between the great powers and the blocs in the struggle for spheres of influence. The gap between the developed and developing countries is widening, and the aspiration of nations and countries for independence and sovereignty and to insure their own national, social and economic progress through independent development, is constantly threatened by pressure from various forms of imperialism, hegemonism and exploitation.

However, the majority of mankind is vitally interested in peace, the preservation of security and peaceful coexistence. The aspirations, demands and efforts of the majority of countries are aimed at preserving their own independence and sovereignty, at establishing international relations based on equality and at establishing more just and democratic international relations; aimed, in fact, at a system of international political and economic relations free of bloc divisions, the use of force and foreign domination of any kind. [words indistinct]

Both in the past and today, Yugoslavia has strived and continues to strive to make a contribution with its political activity--in conditions of the deteriorating international situation--to the efforts to insure world peace and stability and build cooperation based on equality, and to establish new international political and economic relations. In the declaration of the sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonalined countries it was stressed that the "essence of the policy of nonalinement lies in rejecting of all forms of subjugation, dependence, interference and interventions--direct or indirect--and all the pressures in international relations regardless of whether they are political, military or cultural in character." [words indistinct] (?The message from President) Tito, sent a short time ago to President Brezhnev and President Carter and to the statesmen of some other countries, have, in essence, this same meaning. Our country, in its activity in the United Nations and within the framework of the nonalined movement, in bilateral cooperation with individual nonalined countries, in contacts with the great powers, in cooperation with European countries and in its policy toward our neighbours, constantly seeks and strives to intensify the efforts of all countries and the whole international community toward creating the conditions needed for the revival of the policy of relaxation in the world. It seeks the peaceful settlement of unsolved international problems, increased trust, reduction of the arms race, international cooperation based on equality, the right of every people to independently choose its own road to internal development, Djuranovic said, among other things.

KURTOVIC SPEAKS TO FOREIGN JOURNALISTS ON SAWPY, FOREIGN POLICY

LD251700 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1150 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, spoke to foreign journalists accredited in our country about the role of the Socialist Alliance in the construction of social relations and about the establishment and implementation of Yugoslavia's foreign policy.

Speaking about our internal development, Kurtovic said that, with the introduction of the delegate system and of interest communities, self-management had found its affirmation on a global level. True, self-management existed before this in the form of workers' councils, but their development was such as to give rise to the question: Will there be a stagnation of self-management, or will it be victorious on the global level? The delegate system, Kurtovic noted, represents the precise path by which self-management masters the entire spectrum of social trends, that is, the path of a change in social relations.

Our citizens are not in a situation where someone governs on their behalf, and we hope that, in so far as such elements remain--and in some places they do--there should be as few of them as possible. In this sense, we are attaining an innovation, and our society is demonstrating its specific nature and its advantages. This, Todo Kurtovic stressed, represents the vital interest of our people; this is the nucleus of our policy taken as a whole. We do not want our people to govern only every 4th year, only when they put their votes in the ballot box. For they are masters of their destiny and are ready to defend not only the present state of affairs but also the future of Yugoslavia. For example, when the situation in Yugoslavia became complex, following one war or another, the Yugoslav people were more united, in contrast to the situation in some other countries where outside pressures or outside trends gave rise to internal dissension. So, Kurtovic said, there is something in the internal essence of Yugoslav society which links its people. The farther we go, the firmer this unity becomes. Development clearly strengthens this process and creates something new and directly democratic. This does not, of course, mean that there is no residue of the monopoly and mediation of the earlier period, nor that this residue will disappear quickly. But it is for this that we are here--to struggle.

Speaking about the fact that instances of opposition have accompanied our development, Kurtovic stressed that their objective strength would not be important and that we would regard them as circus performers entertaining in the marketplaces were it not for certain circles in foreign countries who are not neutral toward us. He specified that he was not referring to governments or parties, but to specific circles in whose interest it is to undermine our system and to seek support in such forces.

Continuing its exposition, Todo Kurtovic spoke about the equality and unity of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia that has been achieved. It is very important for us, he said, for our nations to develop and come close to one another on the basis of equality and for them to become increasingly linked while our social relations develop at the same time. In the entire postwar period our people, and each nation and nationality, that is, each republic and province, have seen great and material effects deriving from all this. We in Yugoslavia are brought closer to one another by the interests of each nation and nationality and by all that we have created together. This is indeed the basic guarantee of our future, of our drawing closer together and forging internal links.

The Socialist Alliance as the action basis of the delegate system also works comprehensively for development in this sphere, and it should be placed on record that the programs of this organization are the programs of the working people.

The equitable solution of national interests in the domestic sphere, Kurtovic said, represents a firm basis for international solidarity and understanding. Therefore, our attitudes on the domestic and international levels are identical. We in Yugoslavia do not divide ourselves into nations and minorities, but we have nations and nationalities whose equality is being resolved in line with the same principles and foundations. In the international sphere we wish to cooperate with all partners, new and old, who have the interest of the people and peace in the world at heart. Our support for the peoples who are fighting for independence will continue unabated and will remain comprehensive. Our initiatives are all-embracing. We look for solutions but we do not wage campaigns, Kurtovic stressed.

Replying to questions by foreign journalists about the difference between the League of Communists and the Socialist Alliance, Kurtovic observed that the League of Communists was the backbone of the SAWPY, which in fact represented the all-people's political parliament. At the very center of events, the League of Communists fights for its attitudes, and this places the working man in the position of manager and of being the sole determiner of his destiny.

Has there been any resistance to the implementation of the principle of collective work, responsibility and rotation, was one of the questions. First of all, it should be stated, the president of the SAWPY Federal Conference stressed, that the implementation of Comrade Tito's initiative to date has had a beneficial influence on the extension of democracy, on the strengthening of responsibility and on giving everyone the opportunity to put forward initiatives. This idea has been well received by the working man. Of course, there will be individuals who will not receive this with applause because they want to stay longer in their particular functions. There are also examples of a lack of understanding of the real essence of this initiative. Considerable effort has to be made to have this idea truly become our practice. This will indeed be easier for us because this idea derives from the essence of our system. Nevertheless, Kurtovic noted, there is still procrastination and inertia.

Asked to say a bit more about the relations of the Socialist Alliance with liberation movements, Kurtovic said that this cooperation has been good ever since the war. We believe that liberation movements have played an exceptional role in the anti-imperialist revolution and that they represent a front that has been the bearer of progress. Of course, there have been differences among them. Many became transformed when they came into power, but on the whole the results have been tremendous.

Has the coordination of different interests achieved a satisfactory level, was one of the questions. A satisfactory level has certainly not yet been reached, but there is a powerful aspiration in this direction. This is, he reminded the journalists, an enormous undertaking which stretches from communal affairs to the preparations of the new medium-term plan. All these issues are resolved in relevant places, while we in the Socialist Alliance are the backers and the initiators of good solutions.

The next question again referred to foreign policy. What is the role of the Socialist Alliance in formulating Yugoslavia's foreign policy? We have determined the principles of our foreign policy at party congresses, and it is from this that we proceed in our day-to-day activity.

With reference to this activity, it is being formulated in a great number of places where the Socialist Alliance is represented. The Socialist Alliance determines the concrete aspects of cooperation by proceeding from the established policy, at its forums and sessions.

KURTOVIC ADDRESSES BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA SAWP ON SOCIAL ACTION

LD201948 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 20 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Sarajevo--In a long speech delivered at a session of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Alliance of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, emphasized that this organization's action should be subordinated to a greater extent to the course of our further social development and should be more sensitive to everything that is already present in society or is developing in it. The Socialist Alliance should adapt itself more quickly and follow the new developments and trends in society.

It goes without saying, Todo Kurtovic said, that this is not a reference to any shortcomings in our action as a whole, which is more and more in evidence and more and more intensive, but to the need to promote it. Comrade Tito also spoke about this at the 11th LCY Congress.

Todo Kurtovic positively assessed the new manner of work in the Socialist Alliance, above all in its sections, but also said that this method should also have its appropriate content, which is certain to make discussions in sections still more successful and extensive. This, he said, will strengthen our unity, in which our people have a vital interest and in which lies the best guarantee of our country's stability.

Speaking about Yugoslavia's international role and the great prestige which it enjoys in the world, Kurtovic stressed the great significance of the action of the Socialist Alliance in the struggle for world public opinion. Along these lines, he said, our entire activity, ranging from the League for Peace to numerous socieities and associations, will be more and more significant. I stress this question primarily because I consider it to be very important to keep our people regularly informed, as we have done so far, about all this and to hold extensive discussions about it.

Kurtovic went on to speak about some of the aspects of our economic situation, which he described as quite complex but not desperate. He said that during the postwar period we have often faced and tackled complex economic conditions, including inflation, excessive investing, and so forth. However, he said, this time we face something which we must spell out, if for no other reason than because there have been attempts to misuse it. We all know, he went on, that we must struggle for different exports and imports, for different investments and for a different kind of spending. Our resolve to achieve this and carry it out must be complete and there must be no double standards. I think that these double standards, this gap between what we say and how we often act, represents one of the biggest problems with which we must concern ourselves. We shall have to speak about this in more concrete terms. It is obvious that this kind of behavior will not take us far and that we shall have to carry out whatever we agree to carry out. If we fail to do so, we shall experience fresh difficulties, some of which may be political in character.

Kurtovic went on to speak about the functions and work of the specific institutions of our system, dwelling in this connection also on the role and position of the administrative and executive organs.

Kurtovic spoke in favor of solutions which will put self-managing organs, from delegate assemblies up, in the first place in every circumstance and make possible their full affirmation.

Stressing that economic stability is the decisive task in the present stage, the president of the Federal Conference said that there are indeed phenomena which have to be suppressed by means of administrative measures, but that their deeper causes should also be perceived. For instance, if not everything is as it should be in the field of investments, we must see whether administrative measures alone can put an end to this. Or let us ask a simplified question: How can one spend funds which do not exist? We must seek a reply to this from the appropriate organs and then look for solutions. In order to prevent such things from assuming even greater proportions we shall have to put a stop to them temporarily by administrative means, but when doing so we must be aware of the fact that this is neither the right solution nor a lasting one.

This also raises the question of our action in the delegate system, in the political system as a whole, Todo Kurtovic said. Our awareness still seems to retain the classical concept of the political system, by which we most frequently presuppose specific organs of state. Even the Assembly is interpreted in an old manner, Kurtovic stressed. In the Constitution and at the 11th congress and before that we approached this in a much broader way. Everything that is socially organized constitutes an integral part of the political system and if we want to set the political system in motion in favor of something, then we must set it in motion as a whole, he stressed. Otherwise, if it functions part by part, such an internally divided set-up can hardly be efficient in our circumstances even in the case, for instance, of such classical functions of the state as the suppression of everything that is hostile or, let us say, the defense of the country. We have subordinated all these functions to the process of socialization, every one of them in its own way, and consequently we must view the system as a whole.

Any amount of narrowing down in this field causes harm. Despite this much still remains within the confines of narrow circles. Also, our concern and our orientation toward the delegations and their grassroots, in the sense of linking them together and uniting them in action, are not yet adequate and are not in evidence everywhere. In places this even causes particular very constructive and useful initiatives to be hindered by individuals.

It is obvious that the circulation of ideas in the Socialist Alliance, Kurtovic said, must be even more fully developed and must not be hindered by anyone. This indicates in its own way that we are not yet sufficiently concerned with the people and with what interests them. Let us take science as an example. [words indistinct]

Consequently I think that the programs for our activity, both in the delegate system and in the Socialist Alliance as a whole, should be subordinated to the kind of development which will insure the free flow of constructive ideas and views, which will place our people in the position where they are capable of raising democratically in the institutions of the system all the questions of interest to them. This will represent our organized reliance on the people, Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, said in part.

ANDRIC REPORTS ON INTERNAL AFFAIRS IN BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

LD251904 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--The report on the work of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs and on the situation in the field of internal affairs in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina, together with views of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and of the appropriate commissions, which you have before you, point without any doubt to the favorable situation in this field and the good results which the organs and services of internal affairs have achieved, Mato Andric, republican secretary for internal affairs, stressed at the beginning of his report submitted to the Republican Assembly today. This is best illustrated by the fact that we constantly have a favorable security situation with an increasingly highly developed, active and better restablished system of self-protection in which working people and citizens realize their rights and duties in the field of security; that there is a constant increase in the awareness of citizens and their readiness to organize themselves on the basis of self-protection and oppose all destructive phenomena; that there is a constant decrease in all forms of crime; that the public order and peace situation is favorable and free of outrages and excesses, and so forth.

The process of socialization of the functions of security, Mato Andric stressed, has been given a powerful impetus over the past few years. We have achieved significant results with regard to the breadth of the organization and grasp of problems, quality of work and development of relations in the field of social self-protection.

The setting up of the committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection at all levels of society's organization and of the councils for security in the municipalities has served to achieve a more pronounced involvement of the factors of self-protection in the basic organizations of associated labor, local communities, municipalities and in the republic in perceiving and solving the problems of security, a development of inestimable value.

Andric went on to say that the hostile elements, regardless of how many times they are defeated and manifest their impotence, are not renouncing their intentions. Bosnia and Hercegovina, like all Yugoslavia, are exposed to various forms of the so-called special war, which is reflected in the increasing developed hostile propaganda, activities of foreign intelligence services and the fascist and Cominformist emigration, and the establishment of growing collusion between the internal and external enemies with the aim of weakening and undermining the constitutionally established order. Hostile propaganda against Yugoslavia has never stopped; it is only the forms and methods of its activity which have changed, Mato Andric stressed.

With regard to the activity of the internal enemies it should be stated that during the past year there have been no significant manifestations of organized work, though the nationalists and the dogmatic-bureaucratic forces have intensified their activity to a certain extent.

The nationalists in Bosnia and Hercegovina are attacking the foundations of our togetherness with the aim of destroying the community of equal nations--Muslims, Serbs and Croats. Well-known Croat nationalists are again trying to revive their activity, trying to revive again today the ideas of those who came out with slogans about the unequal position of the Croats during the so-called mass movement. The Serbian nationalists speak about the Serbs being threatened, say that Serbia has been broken up in a planned manner into provinces and that Serbian cadres are being pushed out of the leading positions.

All these are old and well-known slogans and they, regardless of whether they are separatist or unitarist in character, are equally dangerous to the brotherhood and unity of our nations and to their togetherness, which is based on equality, Andric stressed.

The nationalist activity is becoming all the more dangerous as the nationalistic clergy is becoming involved in it (and in some environments are even leading it) and as they are increasingly linked up with the external factor, especially the Ustasha and Chetnik emigration.

Muslim nationalism and Islamic clericalism have escalated to a certain extent over the past year. Pan-Islamic ideas, the propaganda concerning Islam as an international religious community on the basis of which it is possible to organize society, and the emphasis on Islam as an ideology over ideologies, to which, as such, the future belongs, have often been present in the Muslim nationalists' utterances. On this platform again, the same as in the case of the Serbian and Croatian nationalists, Mato Andric stressed, those individuals whose counterrevolutionary role has been known for a long time, from the time when they served the occupiers and later on, have also become more vocal.

In addition to the nationalists, we consider the activities of the dogmatic-bureaucratic positions to represent a security problem regardless of the fact that they are without any essential influence among the people. It is characteristic of these that they stick to the positions which go back 30 or more years, since the Cominform. Their utterances and slogans change only to the extent dictated by fresh events. Apart from attacks on our nonalined foreign policy, self-management and other values, it is only among them that one can also hear such assertions as, for instance, those according to which the intervention in Kampuchea and Afghanistan is justified, and they alone approve of the theory of limited sovereignty and so forth, in which way they merely confirm that they are representatives of the camp and of the Cominformist emigration. Some of them have tried to get together and organize themselves illegally, but this was defeated. They keep themselves going by counting on the backward, dogmatic awareness and on the intervention by the external factor.

It should be stressed, Mato Andric stressed, that citizens have become more sensitive to hostile activities of all kinds, that they recognize them quickly and react to them energetically. Our measures against any activity aimed at undermining the constitutionally established order have been--within the limits of legal powers--energetic and uncompromising. Last year the state security services instituted criminal proceedings against 15 persons.

Mato Andric also spoke in detail in the Republican Assembly about the situation in public security, which he appraised as favorable. Owing to help from citizens the use of the means of coercion by the militia dropped last year by about 35 percent as compared with 1978; there were only 12 cases of powers being exceeded in the use of coercion, and disciplinary and other measures were taken against such members of the militia.

The favorable trends concerning the level, fluctuation and structure of crime, evident for quite a long time now, continued in 1979 as well. There was no increase in the number of criminal offenses, and the cases of such offenses being committed in an organized manner are quite rare and are on the whole uncovered speedily and efficiently, Mato Andric said.

Mato Andric also made a positive assessment of the social community's efforts to equip the service materially.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA'S ISTUK VIEWS TITO INITIATIVE

LD271844 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Sarajevo--The Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists and other organized socialist forces have proceeded from the understanding that Tito's initiative represents, I should say, a natural, essential, new quality in the further development of socialist self-management; from the understanding that the realization of this initiative indicates a great contribution to the deeper development of socialist self-management, democratic work and promotion of the delegate system and delegate decision-making. This was, among other things, stated by Hrvoje Istuk, secretary of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, in an interview to the Bosnia-Hercegovina edition of KOMUNIST, which is to be published in tomorrow's issue.

It is for this reason, Istuk said, that activity on realizing Tito's initiative is oriented toward the working man, his position in associated labor and in society as a whole, toward strengthening the power of the working class, working people and citizens, and toward their direct decisionmaking, or their influence upon decisionmaking. At the same time, it is widely understood and accepted that the realization of this initiative means, too, thwarting bureaucratic and technocratic conduct and attempts to usurp the self-management rights of working people and citizens.

In short, Istuk stressed, it is a question of the further democratic transformation of society as a whole, and not of an "introduction" of collective leadership in this or that social or state organ. Whoever does not understand this, abroad or here at home, and makes comparisons with the organization of political or state collective ruling circles such as existed or exist in the world, does not understand, or does not wish to understand, the essence of socialist self-management.

Hrvoje Istuk, secretary of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium also answered a question relating to the obligations and responsibilities of Bosnia-Hercegovina for the realization of Comrade Tito's initiative in federal organs and bodies. He said in this connection:

In the Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the presidiums of socio-political organizations in the republic, in accordance with the responsibilities and obligations of the republics and provinces for the functioning of institutions in the federation, a review was made of a number of questions relating to the promotion of collective work and responsibility and the introduction of the 1-year mandate in the appropriate organs and bodies of the federation. It was concluded, Istuk stated, that, as has been done up to now, the best cadres from Bosnia-Hercegovina should be proposed as members of politico-executive and other organs in the federation. It was emphasized here that when carrying out elections to leading functions in federal organs--proceeding from the adopted principles of cadre policy--it is necessary to insure and consistently respect the procedure according to which the republics and provinces will from the very start be included in agreements on candidature, and will bear full responsibility for the cadres which they propose for the organs and bodies of the federation.

Particular stress was laid, Istuk said, on the need for the appropriate representation of the republics and provinces in the federal organs to be constantly guaranteed; and where all presidents or current chairmen of these organs are concerned, it would be a good idea for a special agreement to establish--except in the case of the current chairman and secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, which is already set by the operating procedure of the work of the LCY Central Committee Presidium--that they rotate by election of cadres from all republics and provinces.

The principle of such rotation is immanent in socialist self-management, and in our federal order, and all the necessary conditions for its application, including the cadre possibilities of each republic and each province, have come together, Hrvoje Istuk, secretary of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, said in his interview in KOMUNIST.

ARMAMENT WORKERS HOLD MEETING ON PROGRESS IN PRODUCTIVITY

LD272116 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0803 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The first observation of (?those who) went to one of the regular working meetings of the communist activists' group in the LCY Central Committee Presidium had to be: The discussion is concerned with production of arms and military equipment, but out of 15 or so speakers in a 5-hour exchange of opinions, only 2 were "in uniform."

A youth, probably a technician or a new-fledged engineer, smoothly reports on all that is being undertaken in his factory and his basic organization of the League of Communists to insure the irreproachable quality in manufacturing without which Yugoslav-built combat aircraft could not feature amongst the best in the world in the same class; without which the Yugoslav-built armored vehicle could not even move; without which Yugoslavia could not number amongst the acknowledged manufacturers of ships with the most up-to-date weapons.

A man--looking like the shift leader in his section, and seeming to feel uneasy at the meeting without his blue overalls--speaks with as much knowledge of the plans and calculations of the part of production for military needs, as if he worked in and derived his personal income in the General Staff. A third civilian shows how his basic organization of associated labor is, by association with raw material producers, on the way to resolving an illogical situation: We have mastered the technology of high-quality production of one of the very complex elements of military technology, but we have up to now had to import the special steel needed....

Those who went to the meeting, chaired by Milan Daljevic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, did so with a specific goal in mind. This was to review the progress on realizing the agreement made at last year's conference on labor productivity in this industry and on implementing economic stabilization measures. The majority of participants came directly from organizations of associated labor in which arms and military equipment are manufactured.

Together with hundreds and hundreds of other basic organizations of associated labor throughout the country, these work collectives of ours have for many years now supplied more than three quarters of the arms and equipment required by our armed forces. And they export, mostly to the nonalined countries, arms and equipment worth nearly as much as the country has to allocate in foreign currency to acquire subsystems of arms, the production of which in the country is, in the main, economically unjustified.

These basic organizations of associated labor insure the implementation, in fact, of Tito's ever-topical principle: The country must be made more capable of manufacturing as independently as possible the necessary arms and military equipment. This is a great responsibility for thousands of those employed, all the more so in that the rapid development of technology in this sphere prescribes that they should master production of increasingly modern arms and means year by year, while "on the job." Illustrative in this regard is the fact that in the current medium-term plan alone, several hundreds of new production programs will be realized.

With the realization of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection, it is natural that one of the strategic tasks in the recent period was production for the needs of territorial defense units. Plants manufacturing special-purpose production--the official term for production of arms and military equipment--are therefore supplying to an increasingly large extent modern means of wagin mass warfare, means for antiaircraft and antilanding defense, for mass struggle against the armored forces of a possible aggressor.

Thanks to the successful organization of this mass production, labor productivity is constantly increasing. Over the last 5 years labor productivity on the 23 most important products for the Yugoslav People's Army and the territorial defense has been increased by up to 33 percent. Reduction in costs of materials in some places reaches 40 percent (primarily owing to reduction of spoilage), and in some cases processing time has been cut by a third.

Those taking part in the aforementioned meeting stressed that these and many other results are linked in the most immediate way with constant strengthening of self-management relations in basic organizations of associated labor engaged in special-purpose production. They all feel a sense of increased readiness, due to the responsibility they feel not to betray society in their important task. Initiatives from workers for rationalization measures and better organization of work affairs are therefore most frequent here than elsewhere.

At present the emphasis of action is on income linkage and implementation of individual programs of stabilization. The aim, among other things, is that all those involved--military and civilian scientific-research institutions, raw materials producers, cooperants and finishers--should be firmly linked not only on a program level, but also on an income basis.

Unity of action in following Tito's policy is an essential characteristic of the political disposition in these collectives, and is one of the conclusions which can be drawn from the interesting debate at this meeting. And where specific production tasks are concerned, these are conceived of as an important integral part of the tasks in implementing the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection. That is, as an essential condition of the overall readiness for successful defense of our independence, territorial integrity and self-managing socialist system against any aggressor, in whatsoever "colors" he might come.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PROPAGANDA COMMISSION MEETS

LD272344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At an augmented session today the Commission for Propaganda and Information Activity of the LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed topical questions of our information-propaganda activity in 1980. Also discussed were the commission's program tasks, especially the development and activity of the basic organizations of the League of Communists in information media, and a number of questions concerning the latter's ideological orientation and further socialization.

The session was chaired by Dobroslav Culafic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the commission, and the introductory speech was made by Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also took part in the work of the session.

The session is reported to have judged that our propaganda activity, taken as a whole, has made and is making a significant contribution to the strengthening of the positive trends in our society and in particular to the affirmation and implementation of President Tito's initiative on collective work, management and responsibility, as well as to the delegate system and the mobilization of the broad people's masses in the realization of the program of economic stabilization.

It is noted that Yugoslavia had gained very broad affirmation in the world, that the state of health of President Tito is at the center of attention of the world public and that foreign information media have displayed an exceptional degree of respect for the Yugoslav president's historical role and work, for the course of internal development, international position and nonalined policy of Socialist Yugoslavia.

It is stressed that the editorial policy of our public information organs should continue to be based on the fundamental values and principles of our internal policy and our nonalined foreign policy. Attention is also drawn to the need for a higher quality approach in texts and transmissions to the difficulties and contradictions of our development, especially in the light of the fact that sensationalist, objectivist and similar reporting was still in evidence. In this connection, journalists should train themselves for higher quality and more dedicated reporting.

The session indicated the trends and contents concerning our entire propaganda-information activity this year: the preparations of the medium-term program of socioeconomic development; the struggle for higher productivity, discipline, more work in all the spheres of creative activity, a constructive approach by information organs to the coordination of the criteria for the degree of development, and so forth.

It is stressed that it is necessary to increase the responsibility felt by journalists, especially the communist ones, and the editorial board for the realization of the entire policy of the League of Communists.

Though the activity of the basic organizations of the LCY and other subjective forces in the public information organs was quite lively, the session pointed out that their work as a whole should be further intensified and that actions and tasks must be more concrete. The active attitude, constant dialog and direct contacts between the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance and other subjective forces--and especially the founders of the public information organs with the public information organs and their self-managing bodies--should become a regular practice, in which stress should be laid on a greater degree of responsibility in the realization of their mutual rights and duties.

It is particularly significant that communists in the Socialist Alliance and its sections are stepping up their activity and increasing their responsibility for the further development, orientation and quality of the contents of information and especially for the openness of the sources of information. This would contribute to the further socialization of the entire system of information.

These and other topical questions in this field will also be discussed by the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the LCY Central Committee.

TANJUG COUNCIL ADOPTS EDITORIAL POLICY

ID251324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1127 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At a session presided over by Sinan Hasani, the TANJUG News Agency Council adopted the editorial policy of the agency with specific regard to the events and processes this year. Before it was submitted to the council, this conception was examined in the editorial boards and organizations of the League of Communists at the agency's center, and in the republics and provinces, as well as in the republican and provincial social councils of TANJUG and in other bodies.

The editorial policy proceeds from the need for the system, values and achievements of our society, the brotherhood and unity and equality of nations and nationalities to find their affirmation as the greatest value and heritage of the revolution. On the other hand, it proceeds from the need for analytical and constructive criticism to be made of the weaknesses hampering the functioning of the system, and in this way to facilitate the development of the system and the fulfillment of tasks, first and foremost those of economic stabilization this year. The starting points of editorial policy are the successes and difficulties on the domestic level, and the current international situation, which particularly demands the activization of the nonalined countries in order to revivify detente and reduce the danger to peace.

In a very concrete discussion the members of the TANJUG council gave a high assessment of the proposed elements of editorial policy, and put forward a series of suggestions to complete and improve the text in its final version.

The council was also briefed on the work done so far on carrying out the 5-year development program, and on the prospects for introducing electronic technology and constructing a new TANJUG building. [Passage indistinct] which would be in accordance with the practice already realized in the agency, and with that which is to come, with the rapid transformation of the present TANJUG editorial boards in the republics and provinces into basic organizations of associated labor. This also implies changes at the agency's center and in the agency's overall organization. At the same time that work is being carried out on amending and attending the law on TANJUG, a working text of a draft integral social agreement on TANJUG will be drawn up, which will encompass, in addition to general questions, also those questions which cannot, according to the constitution, be regulated by federal law. The TANJUG council insisted that work on drawing up these acts be speeded up.

The council also adopted its standpoint on a number of cadre questions in the agency, that is, on the further procedure for resolving these.

BRIEFS

NARCOTICS USE IN SLOVENIA--In 1979 there were some 1,500 known narcotic drug users and distributors in the Ljubljana region. During the last 2 years in Ljubljana the authorities have confiscated 872 kilograms of hashish, 18 kilograms of hashish oil, 2,000 to 3,000 LSD pills, 700 kilograms of marijuana and 400 Indian hemp plants. [Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 5 Mar 80 p 12 AU]

DRUG PEDDLERS ON TRIAL--The trial of Bojan Berkovic, 25, Mirko Leskovar, 26, Renata Potocnik, 20, and Metod Humer, 37, will begin at a Ljubljana court soon. They are all charged with dealing with drugs--LSD pills, marijuana, hashish and cocaine. [Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 11 Mar 80 p 12 AU]